The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. ROAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 20 cents; subscribers by mail, one year, $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligences, and Valuable Reading for Families.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1873. NO. 39

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send them until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A BONAPARTIST PROTEST.

The Bazaine Court Martial

PEACE MEETING IN PARIS.

Condition of the Insurgent Fleet.

Expected Engagement at Cartagena.

CHAMBORD AND THE POPE.

Frightful Scenes in Khiva

France.

TRIAL OF BAZAINE—SEIZURE OF A JOURNAL—A BONAPARTIST PROTEST.

PARIS, October 25.—In the Bazaine trial to-day, Captain Yung testified that on the 18th of August the accused, upon seeing his troops abandoning their positions, exclaimed, "What can be done with such troops?" The evidence of several other officers was heard, but it was unimportant and contradictory.

The Radical Republican journal *L'Avenir Nationale* has been seized for publishing an article violently hostile to Count de Chambord.

At a meeting of Bonapartist Deputies to-day, twenty-five signed a document protesting against the schemes for the restoration of monarchy.

SUSPENSION OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

PARIS, October 25.—The Prefect of Lyons has suspended the Municipal Council for two months and appointed a committee of forty to perform their duties.

IN FAVOR OF A REPUBLIC—PEACE MEETING.

PARIS, October 26.—Thirty former deputies of Alsace and Loraine have signed an address to the Assembly in favor of a Republic.

Minister Washburne, Consul General Reade, D. D. Field, Esq., of New York, Mr. Frederick Passay, Secretary of the French Peace Society, and others, met here to-day and discussed the propositions laid down at the Juridical Congress of Brussels. The conference was followed by a dinner, at which the toast to the friendship of France and the United States was enthusiastically received.

Spain.

CONDITION OF THE INSURGENT FLEET.

MADRID, October 25.—The Government squadron was seen not far from Cartagena on Thursday. It is reported that the intransigente frigate Tetuan is unseaworthy, and that the speedy dissolution of the insurgent fleet is expected.

GERMAN OFFICERS WITH CARLISTS.

LONDON, October 25.—It is said the German government has two cavalry officers with the Carlist headquarters in Spain.

AN ENGAGEMENT AT CARTAGENA IMMINENT.

MADRID, October 26.—The government fleet arrived off Cartagena on Thursday last, and formed in line of battle. The forts opened fire as it without effect. The insurgent vessels remained inside the habor. An engagement was expected on the following day.

The *Imparcial* says the insurgent Junta at Cartagena demanded a ransom for the four merchantmen captured by their fleet.

England.

SHIPMENT OF SPECIE.

LONDON, October 25.—Nearly three hundred thousand dollars in specie was shipped from Southampton to-day.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, October 27, 5 A. M.—Rev. Dr. Parker, one of the delegates to the Evangelical Alliance at New York, has returned home. He preached at Exeter Hall last night and spoke in the highest terms of the institutions, resources and future of the United States.

AN AMNESTY MEETING.

LONDON, October 26.—A meeting was held at Blackheath to-day in favor of an amnesty to the Fenian convicts. Six thousand persons were present. The affair passed off quietly.

Italy.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD AND THE POPE.

ROME, October 25.—The Italian government has not yet received Chambord's assurance that his policy will be non-aggressive, and that he will not seek to reinstate the Pope.

Russia.

FRIGHTFUL SCENES IN KHIVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 25.—A dispatch from Central Asia brings intelligence of frightful scenes in Khiva. Upon the evacuation of that city by the Russian troops the Goumeds revolted and plundered and destroyed the town. In addition to these excesses the Ushbeks slaughtered sixteen hundred emancipated Persians. The Khan sent to Gen. Kauffman asking assistance to restore order, but it is not known what answer was made.

Switzerland.

THE OLD CATHOLIC CURES.

GENEVA, October 26.—The cures recently chosen by the Old Catholics of this city were formally installed to-day.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 25.—The steamships Siberia, from Boston, and Java and Arragon from New York, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, October 26.—Arrived the steamship Wisconsin.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 25, 3:30 P. M.—Consols for money 93¼@93⅜; for account 93⅛@93¼. American securities.—5-20s '65, 90¾; do '67, 90½; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 91; Erie 29¾.

FRANKFORT, October 25.—5 20s of 62, 97⅝.

PARIS, October 25.—Rentes 57 francs 15 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 25.—Cotton flat and irregular at 8d; sales 8,000 bales; American 4,850; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Professor Lay made a balloon ascension from San Francisco on Saturday with a Justice of the Peace and a young lady whom the Professor would marry in the clouds.

The schooner Pulaski collided with an unknown vessel on the Straits near Sheboygan on Friday night. She is leaking badly and is otherwise damaged.

A man, woman and child, with tickets from Chicago to Brockville, got off the train at Forest, Ontario, on Friday, alleging that there were parties on board who wanted to kill them. They then went to a hotel, and later in the day the three jumped into a deep pool of water. The man and child were drowned, but the woman was saved.

The jury in the case of Palmer vs. the City of Concord, Mass., to recover seventy thousand dollars damages for newspaper property destroyed by a mob in August, 1861, gave a verdict on Saturday for the city.

Since the 30th June last 2,417 miles of new railway postal service have been put in operation, making a total of 65,686 miles of such service in the United States.

The Harmony cotton mills at Cohoes, New York, the largest of the kind in the world, closed on Saturday night indefinitely. The Newburg steam mills have also stopped.

Yellow fever is epidemic in Bainbridge, Ga. All who can are leaving the city, and the streets are deserted.

The western half of the City Hall of Hartford, Conn., was completely gutted by fire on Saturday night.

Alexander T. Holmes, a book-keeper with Hardy Bros., commission merchants of Baltimore, has been arrested on a charge of forgery.

Lieutenant Fred Grant, son of the President, arrived at Salt Lake Friday night. He is the guest of Gen. Morrow.

The mortuary report for last week, at Memphis, was yellow fever 169, other causes 34; decrease from the week previous 79.

Fifty-one cars of tea went east, from Omaha, over the Rock Island Railroad, Friday last.

Wintermute, who killed Gen. McCook, was brought to the bar at Yankton, on Saturday, and plead not guilty to the indictment for manslaughter. Judge Barnes then decided to admit to bail, and fixed the amount at $50,000, which it is probable the prisoner will furnish.

The steamer Juniata has arrived at New York.

A pamphlet has appeared at St. Louis purporting to have emanated from John W. Wright, of Washington, formerly Indian Agent, charging the United States Government with prosecuting him unjustly, and implicating Attorney General Williams and the Secretary of the Interior in the scheme to rob him of his property to satisfy groundless claims.

The steamships Egypt and Oceanic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The managers of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition, at Chicago, have decided to close the exposition on the 8th of November.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, on Saturday the report gives the total assets of the company as $5,948,989, and the total liabilities and reserves at four and a half per cent., $6,399,279.

Senators Windham, John Sherman, Roscoe, Conkling, F. Norwood and H. G. Davis, Senatorial Committee of Transportation, arrived in Cincinnati last night.

The excursion steamer Isaac P. Smith was burned to the water's edge on Saturday night while lying at her dock near the mouth of White river, Conn. Loss $30,000; insurance $15,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 25, 1873.

FINANCIAL MATTERS—THE PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF SILVER PAYMENTS.

The proposed resumption of silver payments by the Treasury caused many applications today at the Treasury for the conversion of legal tenders and fractional currency into silver coin, but the Assistant Treasurer has not yet received any instructions from Washington. A prominent officer in the Sub-Treasury said that one hundred thousand ounces of fine silver were purchased in this city early in the week and had been forwarded to the mint at Philadelphia. This amount would furnish about $124,000, the difference occasioned by one-tenth alloy, serving to affect the cost of coinage, and making the value of the coins to the government no greater than that of the greenbacks with which the silver was purchased. The Superintendent of the Assay Office, on the contrary, said that he was unaware of the purchase of silver, and did not think it could have taken place without his knowledge. From these several statements some think it looks very much as if the resumption of silver payments might turn out as great a farce as President Grant's letter to Mr. Williams. In view of the depreciation in Wall street to-day the announcement is gratifying that the well known dry goods firm of Peake, Opdyke & Co., who suspended just three weeks ago at the time of the panic, will resume business on Monday next. The event will doubtless contribute greatly to the restoration of business confidence. P. Shaw, one of the directors of the New Jersey Southern Railroad who brought suit against the Company for seventy thousand dollars, having made calls loans to the road amounting to one hundred thousand dollars, says he intends to take no further steps in the proceeding, being convinced the road can be made to meet all liabilities and become a profitable enterprise.

THE TRIAL OF STOKES.

The trial of Stokes was continued to-day when a brother-in-law of Mrs. Morse, who was intimate with Fisk, testified that he never saw him with a pistol or pistol pocket in his pantaloons. Dr. Wood said he would not say Fisk's wound was necessarily fatal. Recorder Hackett testified that he saw Stokes before the shooting, standing on a step of the Grand Central Hotel, looking apparently excitedly up street. He spoke to Stokes, but no answer was made. An officer of the court was dressed in Fisk's clothes, and the position of the bullet holes in the cloak examined.

INDICTMENTS FOR LIBEL.

The King's county Grand Jury indicted Whitelaw Reid, Charles A. Dana and Alderman Wylie, for an alleged libel on Judge McCue, Downey, a clerk, and Kingsley, of Brooklyn bridge notoriety. The case of Mr. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, has been adjourned till Tuesday. The editor and proprietor of the New, New Jersey, *Echo*, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for libel. The former gave bail but the latter was committed.

AN ESTATE IN DISPUTE.

George Harlin, an Irishman and former importer of Irish linens and recently an operator in stocks, died intestate, March 6, 1872, leaving a wife but no children, and an estate valued at a million and a half of dollars in stocks, bonds and other personal property. After his death A. F. Trowbridge and his widow, Elizabeth Harlin, took out letters of administration upon the estate which is now claimed by nephews and grand-nephews, on the ground that he was never legally married, that he merely placed a ring on the woman's finger and called her his wife.

LOOKING FOR AN ACCOMPLICE.

It is rumored that State Treasurer Raines and the District Attorney of Albany, were in the city last evening looking for the accomplice of Phelps, the defaulting cashier, and expecting to secure one hundred and forty thousand dollars of the missing money.

NOMINATION OF POLICE JUSTICES.

The Mayor's new nominations for Police Justices were confirmed by the Aldermen today, with one exception, Justice Bixley being substituted for one of the Mayor's men.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE.

The specie shipment to-day was $239,126 in silver bars, and $112,000 in gold bars. There is no bank statement to-day.

GAMBLING AND DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Under the indictments found by the Grand Jury, a number of keepers of disorderly houses have been arrested. Gambling houses are to receive similar attention.

EFFECTS OF THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

The effects of the late financial troubles are beginning to be felt among the working classes. In many trades a large number of operatives were discharged at the close of the week for want of employment or for want of funds to pay them. Three shoe manufactories closed on Saturday night indefinitely. The employees in one establishment were offered work at reduced wages, but the men declined to work for wages below those established by the Crispins' Society, and were consequently discharged. Nearly every trade is affected similarly.

Constitutional Convention.

On Friday, upon further consideration of the article on Railroads and Canals, after some further amendments had been offered, the previous question was called and sustained, cutting off further debate, and the article was passed finally. Below we give the article complete:

ARTICLE XVII.—OF RAILROADS AND CANALS.

SECTION 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points, within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. All railroad companies, associations and corporations shall have equal rights to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and *no undue or unreasonable* discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or *passengers within the State or coming from or going to any other State*. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station. But excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 5. No railroad, canal or other corporation, nor the lessees, purchasers or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property or franchises of such corporation with, nor lease, purchase, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation, owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any of the officers of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line; and the question of such competition shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be tried by jury.

SEC. 6. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in the mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

SEC. 7. No president, director, officer, agent or employee of any railroad or canal company, shall be interested directly or indirectly in furnishing material or supplies to such company, or in the business or transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

SEC. 8. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company nor any lessee or manager or employee thereof shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 9. No railroad, railway, or other transportation company, shall grant free passes or passes at a discount, to any person, except officers or employees of the company.

SEC. 10. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough or township, without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 11. No railroad, canal or other transportation company in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any legislation by general or special law, except upon condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 12. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to railroads, canals and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

British and American Claims.

Claims Under the Geneva Award.

The Condition of Our Squadrons.

Report of Chief of Ordnance.

The Springfield Breech-loading Rifle

The Proposed Payment in Silver

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26, 1873.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the present month, up to yesterday, amounted to five and one-half millions, against seven millions eight hundred for the same period last year. The total for the present month, it is thought, will reach six and one-half millions, a decline of two millions on the monthly average. The Commissioner is in hopes that the decrease will not continue to such an extent as to require the imposition of taxes in order to prevent an increase in the National debt. Should such legislation be needed, however, the Commissioner will recommend the revival of the tax on bonds and mortgages, revenue ten millions; on gas companies three millions, nearly, and two and a half per cent. on receipts of railroad companies, which will yield seven millions and a half. These, it is supposed, would cover the deficit.

The British and American Claims Commission have disallowed the twenty-four South Carolina cases, but it is denied that they rendered a quasi judicial decision, but Columbia was not burned by the national troops. As the business of the Commission draws to a close, the sentiment of the claims under the Geneva award starts up afresh as a subject of discussion. Congress will have to settle this question in some shape at its next session. The most prominent plan discussed in official circles is to refer the claims for adjudication in the Courts or before a Commission of three Judges. This subject will be watched with the greatest interest, as it will be the most novel adjustment of an international dispute yet known to diplomacy.

Our Squadrons.

The condition of our squadrons will shortly engage the attention of the Secretary of the Navy with a view to increasing their efficiency. The amount of work required of most of them, particularly in the Pacific Ocean and Asiatic waters, is entirely beyond the capabilities of the number of vessels now on duty. The steamers Monongahela and Osippee are fitting out for sea, but their assignment has not yet been definitely settled.

The Ordnance Report on Rifles and Heavy Ordnance.

General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, in addition to portions of the report already published in these dispatches, says:

On the subject of small arms in conformity with the provisions of the act of June 6, 1872, appropriating $150,000 for the manufacture of arms at the National armory, a board convened in New York city September 3, 1872, and concluded its labors May 5, 1873. After an exhausted examination and trial during a session of months' duration, of nine hundred arms, including those adopted by the first military powers of Europe, the Board resolved that the Board recommend that the Springfield breech loading system be adopted for the military service of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1872.

The Springfield arsenal is now engaged in the manufacture of rifles and carbines on the new model for the military service. Ten thousand of these arms will be supplied to the army for trial.

The report says respecting heavy ordinance: The importance of the subject increases with the arrest and continued efforts on the part of the nations, not only to improve the quality of the guns, but in providing in quantities those that have given best results in experimental trials. It is not the part of wisdom to wait for ultimate perfection in gun construction, which may never be attained, or for the first rumbling of approaching strife, when guns are needed in fortresses and not in foundries to commence the tedious and costly work of construction. In the modern quick and decisive settlement of differences by the arbitrament of arms there is no time for preparation after the declaration of war, and a nation may sink beneath the powerful blows of a well-armed adversary in less time than it takes to manufacture a single gun.

The rest of the report, though important in showing the condition of the Ordinance Department, is of little interest to the unprofessional reader.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1873

THE RESUMPTION OF SILVER PAYMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the contemplated issue of silver coin to take the place of currency in making payments by departments, says he does not know exactly how much will be paid out. He expects it will be convenient for him next week to issue about $200,000 in the regular course of business, but thinks it will depend somewhat on circumstances. If gold should go up, silver would not be paid out, nor would it be if it was to be sold again to bankers for speculative purposes. It is not to be expected that the Treasury will begin first now to pay out silver coin for every purpose and thus exhaust immediately the entire amount held by the government. One illustration of the manner of making such payments was presented by the Secretary to-day, who said that if a person should present a check for $20 to a association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points, within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. All railroad companies, associations and corporations shall have equal rights to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and *no undue or unreasonable* discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or *passengers within the State or coming from or going to any other State*. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station. But excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 5. No railroad, canal or other corporation, nor the lessees, purchasers or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property or franchises of such corporation with, nor lease, purchase, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation, owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any of the officers of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line; and the question of such competition shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be tried by jury.

SEC. 6. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in the mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

SEC. 7. No president, director, officer, agent or employee of any railroad or canal company, shall be interested directly or indirectly in furnishing material or supplies to such company, or in the business or transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

SEC. 8. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company nor any lessee or manager or employee thereof shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 9. No railroad, railway, or other transportation company, shall grant free passes or passes at a discount, to any person, except officers or employees of the company.

SEC. 10. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough or township, without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 11. No railroad, canal or other transportation company in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any legislation by general or special law, except upon condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 12. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to railroads, canals and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle and Eastern States, brisk and possibly high southeast and southwest winds, cloudy and rain.

The storm center will move down the St. Lawrence valley to-day. For the Gulf States, fresh and possibly brisk southwesterly winds, shifting to brisk northerly winds, with cloudy weather. For the south Atlantic States, southwesterly winds, with clouds and light rain. For the Lower Lake region, brisk west and southwest winds, with falling temperature and rain. For the Upper Lake region fresh to brisk northwest winds, with cloudy weather.

Memphis Still Suffering, and Relief Flowing in.

MEMPHIS, October 25.—The weather is thick, cloudy, damp and gloomy. At noon the mortuary report showed twenty-five deaths from yellow fever and four from other causes. The increased demand for nurses at Howard's Hospital show that there are quite a number of new cases.

Ten nurses arrived from New Orleans last night. All are on duty this morning, and there is a demand for more.

DR. E. A. WHITE died this morning.

MEMPHIS, October 26.—Heavy rain all day, closing at night with the heaviest rain fall of the season, with occasional thunder and lightning. No definite reports from the headquarters of the Relief Committee, the absence of which leaves a favorable impression. One of the leading undertakers has no order for to-morrow, which has not been the case since the first outbreak of the scourge. Mortality, yellow fever, twenty-two; other causes six; decrease, two; only ten new cases reported today.

DUBUQUE IOWA, October 25.—The committee of citizens appointed at a meeting held here last evening to raise funds for the relief of the Memphis yellow fever sufferers, secured $1,075 cash to-day in a few hours, and forwarded to the Mayor of Memphis. More will be sent the first of the week.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The Shakspeare Club have sent three hundred and fifty dollars, the receipts of their entertainment, to Memphis. Mayor Pierce has telegraphed the President of the Howard Benevolent Association at Memphis to draw for a thousand dollars on Boston contributions.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The firemen of this city have sent another five hundred dollars to Memphis. The committee of Memphis merchants here acknowledge a total collection of ninety-four thousand dollars.

The Revolution in Sonora—Fight Between the Revolutionists and the Government Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—Special dispatches from Sonora report a fight between the revolutionists and the government troops on the night of September 29th, at Conicaut. There were a few wounded on each side.

Bandits are joining the rebels, and Governor Pesquierera has levied a tax of thirty-five thousand dollars on nine districts of the State, for the suppression of the insurrection.

A Guyamas correspondent of the San Diego *Union*, under date of the 10th inst., says that there has been no fighting yet. Pesquiera, who is on his way to the seat of war, has four hundred men, and will have to fight one hundred on his arrival there. The revolutionists number four hundred. Pesquirera expects to crush the rebellion with but little bloodshed.

Death of John C. Heenan.

SALT LAKE, October 26.—John C. Heenan, prize fighter, died Saturday morning, near Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, while on his way to San Francisco, of consumption. The body was brought to Ogden, and a casket was sent from this city for conveyance to New York.

POLITICAL.

State.

For several days past, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, we have been trying to get the official vote for Senator in the Seventeenth district, but all our efforts have proved unsuccessful, which, to say the least, looks a little suspicious. The *Sunbury American* (published in the district) does not publish them, but gives us the following editorial on the subject:

The official majority for Dill, Democrat, over Wagenseller, in this Senatorial district, has been reported at 23. There appears to be considerable dissatisfactions in some parts of the district in regard to the manner in which the election was held, &c. In Chapman township, Snyder county, all parties, have suspicion of a loose screw. In this county matters don't look quite as clear as they might. The manner in which the returns were handed in, unsealed, and in several instances where election returns were opened on the street and examined, does not speak well for Democratic election officers. The *Daily Miltonian*, of Wednesday says: "It is said that the election in White Deer township, Union county, was conducted on one and easy principles, the judge and inspectors sitting on the fence outside of the the polls half the time. Votes, says our informant, were taken in and counted without being placed in the box. Dills majority in the township was 112."

Ohio.

THE ELECTION—OFFICIAL RETURNS.

COLUMBUS, October 25.—Official returns have been received from all but one county, and they insure the election of all the candidates on the Republican State ticket, except the Governor.

General.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* says: We are indebted to the Prohibitionists for Allen's election. The Democracy will, of course, pass stringent temperance laws.

It is said the Democracy of Ohio are not as much in favor of civil service reform as they were before Allen was elected. They demand the Jacksonian rule—"To the victors belong the spoils."

The blunder in counting the Cleveland vote on the Legislative ticket is supplemented by one in Cincinnati, whereby the Democrats gain an additional member of the House. Stow was the unfortunate person counted out at Cleveland, Greghan is the illustrious individual counted in at Cincinnati.

A Chicago journal thinks that the opposition to Mr. Blaine for the Speakership is inspired by the fact that he left his chair to move for a committee to investigate the Credit Mobilier charges.

It may not be a coincidence, but it is singular that the names of the Democratic candidates for the Senate in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth districts of New York are George W. Schuyler and George W. Cuyler.

General Banks has consented to become an independent candidate for the Massachusetts Senate from the Second Middlesex district. Hon. B. F. Hoar has been nominated for the Senate by the Republicans of the Second Essex district.

The campaign in Virginia is becoming lively and somewhat violent, the invocation to voters in the Democratic papers having an exaggerated, blood-and-thunder millitary style about them that would be absolutely ridiculous outside of Virginia. One of the ways of preparing for the election, which takes place on Tuesday, the 3d proximo, is by forming Kemper Kampaign Klubs, a kind of organization whose alliterative title brings forcibly to mind that other of the three R's, which has done such excellent service for the Conservative cause in the South since the close of the war. As the object of the party is to make the election a contest between the races, the selection of the initials quoted and with which all the calls for meetings are headed, is very suggestive. We had hoped Virginia was done with this foolishness and would make a square fight on political grounds.

GERMANY has finally decided on practically testing the proposition of abolishing supporting telegraph poles by burying all the wires in the earth. Tubes are to be laid in shallow trenches, and through these wires are to run. If this project proves a success one of its virtues will be, most likely, a universal adoption. While the poles, especially in large cities like Philadelphia, are yearly becoming more of an inconvenience, the subterranean system has been rejected on account of the difficulty it would entail in discovering faults and breaks, and the obstacles to traffic on the thoroughfares which would result from the continual digging up of the streets, which would be rendered necessary to make repairs. As the practical Teutons are obligingly going to try the new plan, we may contentedly sit in the shadows of the bulky poles and carefully observe its workings.

The verdict of the jury in the Puffenberger case at Chicago, Saturday, as first brought in and as signed by all the jurymen, not only acquitted the accused, but severely censured the Chicago and Alton Railroad for employing intemperate men. Upon calling the jury, however, one of them declared it was not his verdict, and on being sent back to their room the clause censuring the railroad company was struck out and a simple verdict of acquittal rendered.

Daniel R. Watson, formerly secretary of the Social Building Association of Baltimore, was arrested at Erie, on Friday last, three indictments for forgery having been found against him. The forgeries are on the Baltimore city banks, and are said to amount to four thousand dollars.

The ballot will be SIX kinds of ballots to be cast by the voters at the next New York election, containing nineteen names, and two questions to be answered "Yes" or "No." It will require a cool head to go through with this complicated duty properly.

Send On Your Orders

For White River flour, barrels and bags. Orders filled promptly.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

COLUMBIA—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon,	1,115	Ludlow 2,580
State Treasurer—Mackey,	1,103	Hutchinson 2,594
Assembly—Buckalew	1,021	Brockway 2,652
Sheriff—Kresser	1,176	Grover 2,596
Treasurer—Appleman	1,136	Snyder 2,539
Commissioner—Haymaun..	1,095	Herner 2,568
Jury Com.—Utt	1,191	Fritz 2,530
Auditors—Purcell	842	Smith 2,604
		Grotz 2,599

MONTOUR—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon.	871	Ludlow 1,320
State Treasurer—Mackey.	850	Hutchinson 1,316
Assembly—Lovett	983	Amerman 1,113
	947	Dewitt 1,227
Asso. Judge—Henrie	668	Simington 1,498
Sheriff—Bever	874	Young 1,319
Commissioner—Childs	901	Grove 1,289
Jury Com.—Pursel	863	Deen 1,346
Auditor—Leighow	875	Ernst 1,321
Coroner—No nomination.		Appleman 1,333

CARBON—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon.	2,066	Ludlow 1,935
State Treasurer—Mackey.	1,997	Hutchinson 1,926
Senate—Struthers	2,172	Albright 1,782
Assembly—†Kistler	2,268	Dimmick 1,671
Asso. Judge—Wenz	2,132	Mundson 1,824
Prothonotary—Kemerer ...	2,084	Siewers 1,959
Treasurer—†Bevan	1,946	Snyder 1,840
Sheriff—Brenetser	2,040	Koch 1,892
Commissioner—†Kennedy	2,077	Lentz 1,864
Coroner—Weston	2,052	Heiney 1,847
Auditor—Bauman	2,062	Zorn 1,893
Jury Com.—Christman ...	2,090	C. Lentz 1,854

*Independent Democrat. †Republican and Labor Reform.

CAMERON—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon.	461	Ludlow 378
State Treasurer—Mackey	448	Hutchinson 397
Assembly—Phelps	580	Baird 325
Prothonotary—Brooks ...	331	Judd 574
Commissioner—Cochran.	591	Morrison 296
Jury Com.—Housler	408	Smith 464
Auditor—Chapman	425	Simmerson 467
Surveyor—Vosburg	412	Le Baron 481

OHIO NEWS.

Mrs. Conner, of Martin's Ferry, died very suddenly on Friday morning, of heart disease.

The tobacco crop in Belmont county was saved in good condition, and is of prime quality.

An effort is being made to ascertain the precise location of old Fort Steuben, at Steubenville. The fort was built in 1787, and destroyed by fire in 1790.

Flint of the very finest quality for the manufacture of glass has been found at Mohawk village, Coshocton county. Works for the manufacture of glassware will be erected immediately.

The Ashtabula *Sentinel* says: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Williams had a busy time at their home last Friday evening. They had a silver wedding. Mrs. W. had a birthday party, Miss Mary S., their only daughter, had a birthday party and was married to Mr. L. H. Welsh. To complete the coincidence, Mrs. W. and her daughter were each married on their 30th birthday.

One of the buildings of the Delaware Flax Company was burned on Thursday night. Loss $5,000.

The Ohio State Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Convention meets at Chillicothe November 4, 5 and 6.

A young lady named Eva May, of Perry, Lake county, having a cloth in one hand and a kerosene lamp in the other, accidently caught the cloth in the door of the cooking stove in closing it. Giving the cloth a pull the door flew open against the lamp, breaking it to atoms, dashing the fluid over her person, and enveloping her in flames which reached to the ceiling. She lived twenty-five hours, though horribly burned.

A petrified tree, forty-two feet below the surface of the ground, has been exhumed near Xenia. It was imbedded in solid blue clay.

The Sandusky *Register* says that the late storm in Lake Erie badly damaged one half the fish pounds and entirely destroyed some of them. It will require from three to six days to make repairs, and not more than half the ordinary number will be repaired for the remainder of the season. A large quantity of fish in the pounds, chiefly herring, were killed during the storm.

Whenever a storm is coming a profuse current of gas is observed by workmen in the Cleveland Water Works tunnel.

Wellsburgers have raised the $20,000 required to secure the location of iron works in that place.

Bellefontaine is building a $105,000 Court House, a $35,000 jail, a $50,000 hotel and a fine Presbyterian Church.

The cost of the proposed tunnel under the railroad tracks at Columbus is estimated at

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1873.

THE New York banks have resolved to resume currency payments on the 1st of November. The Philadelphia banks will have to follow. Better late than never.

TO COLLECT debts and meet maturing obligations is now of paramount importance to the extension of business. Let every man discharge his honest obligations.

A MARYLAND journal gravely affirms that the United States has never produced a genuine comic newspaper. It is quite evident that our incredulous contemporary never heard of the Pittsburgh *Post*.

NOW that the financial storm is over, it behooves everybody to look out for the groundswell. The times call for the exercise of the utmost business prudence, caution and skill. Beware of complications of every kind.

BUSINESS affairs at Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and most of the other leading commercial centers in the West, are beginning to recover from the recent financial shock, though there is still considerable complaint as to a scarcity of money.

ALL over the country the Democratic papers are taking heart of hope from the result in Ohio, and demanding that more Democracy, (which means more Bourbonism,) shall be put into the Democratic party. When the sun shines the snakes crawl forth from their dens.

THE low, vulgar speech of ex-President JOHNSON, lately delivered at Washington, shows that he is still the same mean, contemptible demagogue that he always was. Time, and retirement from active life, have not changed or bettered him. Whistles cannot be made out of pig's tails, nor statesmen out of backwoods boors.

THE St. Louis *Dispatch* says:

"The New York Radical State Treasury defaulter has stolen only $300,000."

When we consider that the New York State Treasurer is a candidate for re-election on the Democratic State ticket, this attempt of a Democratic paper to pass him off as a Radical is sublimely impudent.

EACH of the Constitutional Conventions before which the proposition has recently been brought, have rejected the proposition to insert a recognition of the Deity in the preamble to the new instrument under consideration. In this, we think, these bodies have acted wisely. The folly of *enacting* the existence of a Deity is apparent.

NEW YORK papers state, in their weekly review of business, that although the trade movement continues moderate, the week has shown a decided improvement upon the last, and that with the restoration of confidence following the resumption of currency payments by the banks, the country may look for a gradual rise to the normal condition of things.

SWITZERLAND, with a population of little over two and a half millions, boasts of four hundred and twelve daily and weekly papers. It would almost seem, therefore, that there is something in the very nature of Republican forms of government to awaken a desire for information concerning the events of the world, thus tending to spread culture and intelligence among every household.

A PROPOSITION is to be brought before Congress at the ensuing session of that body, to connect all the outlying light-houses on the coast by sub-marine telegraphic cables with the main land, and thence with headquarters at Washington. In this manner, it is argued, not only could the Lighthouse Board be assured at all times of the efficiency of its employees, but the movements of vessels could be watched and reported, saving millions of money for the benefit of commerce.

THE National Board of Trade Convention has adjourned. The most notable feature of its proceedings appears to have consisted in the fact that not a single topic came up for discussion on which there was any approach to unanimity; every member viewed every question from the standpoint of the condition of his own locality. Whether the deliberations related to shipping, railway transportation, interior water routes, banking, bankruptcy, specie payments, or whatever else, the same inability to agree was made manifest.

THE cruelty of Democratic politicians is something terrible. Mr. JARVIS LORD, of Monroe county, New York, lately declined a renomination for the State Senate on the ground that his physician had told him that his continuance in the Senate would cost him his life. Yet, with the certainty before them that a renomination would kill Mr. LORD, the Democratic leaders of Monroe county persisted in keeping him on the track, and there he is, now, running full tilt into his grave. If Mr. LORD's physician is right, perhaps the best thing the people of Monroe county can do is to elect him.

THE Altoona *Sun* says that POTTER, the Independent Democrat elected to the Legislature in Clearfield county, is as good a Democrat as the regular candidate he has defeated, and that his course at Harrisburg will prove it. We have no doubt of it. The Republicans of Clearfield county voted for POTTER, in a body, and so secured his election; yet he will feel compelled, as a Democrat under suspicion, to go further, politically, than any regular Democrat would, in order to regain his place in the party and make his future secure. Republicans never gain anything by helping to elect "independent" Democrats.

THE vote cast at the recent election in Pennsylvania barely reaches 467,000. Last year the total vote was about 673,000 and there are doubtless 700,000 voters in the State. That 233,000 of these stayed at home, or one out of every three, is as disgraceful to the stay-at-homes as it is astounding. But this proportion, astonishing as it is, taking the State at large, is exceeded in a few counties, such as Allegheny and Indiana, in which more than half of the voters have neglected to vote. This fact carries its own comment with it. It would be a waste of words to attempt to add to the weight which the bare statement of the figures carries with it.

THE grain trade appears to have effectually recovered from the depression which existed after the commencement of the financial panic. It was scarcely ever in a more healthy or solid condition than now. The prices are reduced something below what they were the first week in September, but this is not altogether due to the trouble in the money market. The increased movement in wheat both at New York and at the exporting ports of Europe has had much to do with a decline in prices. The crops are abundant and good, and are now going forward freely to the seaboard. There is a steady, reliable export demand, based upon the real consumptive wants of Europe.

THE wool industry of the United States is one of great importance. The outlook of the trade is reported to be quite encouraging. It seems to be the general opinion that comparatively high rates will be the rule, so soon as trade once more sets in the ordinary grooves. No apprehensions are felt that there will be failures to any extent among manufacturers, since where they are doing business on a sound and healthy basis the country bankers will come to their aid, should such a course be necessary, in order to enable them to tide over any temporary difficulties. The manufacturers in the West are reported to be in a better position financially than ever, and with their stocks sold close up.

HOW BEST and soonest to aid Memphis should be a leading subject of consideration among our people to-day. The sufferings of that stricken city almost exceed comprehension, and demand the utmost sympathy and the greatest possible aid. No words can adequately portray the hopeless, helpless misery which broods over that plague-ridden city's inhabitants. Heaven alone can remove the pest from among them; but it is in our power, and so being is our duty, to remedy in part, and ameliorate the afflictions of those who need no other claim than that of being suffering fellow-men. Aid and succor cannot be delayed. The relief must be as immediate as substantial to meet the requirements of the emergency. Let Pittsburgh's response be instantaneous.

REPORTS from the wooden ship building districts indicate that this branch of industry, also, is gradually but surely reviving. Reports from Bath, Maine, long famous for that branch of industry, show the construction this year of forty-eight vessels of different kinds, having an aggregate tonnage of 40,000. The largest year at Bath, 1855, produced 67,000 tons, and in 1856 was 49,000—since which time it has never reached as high a point as during the present year. All the yards in New England are now busy, and though, of course, not doing as much as twenty years ago, have exceedingly encouraging prospects ahead. The demand for shipping is much greater than at any previous period since our ocean commerce was in its prime. At this gratifying rate of increase it will not be long before American ship-building will be more than restored to its former proportions. All the signs of the times indicate that the future will fully confirm the promise of the present.

THE BRIDGE AT THE POINT.

There is one consideration in favor of the early construction of this bridge by the city, which we did not urge on Saturday, viz: that the city is the only corporation that *can* build a bridge there. Both sides of the river being within the city, and the State having surrendered to the city its right of eminent domain so far as the river banks are concerned, the city has now the exclusive right to build bridges across the Monongahela within its limits. A company may be chartered to build bridges between two distant cities, as Pittsburgh and Allegheny, but within the city itself that cannot now be done. The right, and the exclusive right, belongs to the city, and the right has been accompanied with privileges that materially enhance its value.

It remains to be considered, then, whether the exclusive possession of this right does not carry with it the duty to exercise it, where the necessity for it exists as strongly as it does in this case, especially when the city can do so, as we have heretofore shown, with perfect safety to itself. The great object of municipal government is to protect the citizens and promote their convenience; and the people of the South Side, as well as those in the lower part of the city, must be deprived of all convenience of access until a bridge at the Point is built. There is a large manufacturing interest, as well as a large and growing population, on the South Side, together with all the lower part of the city, suffering for want of a bridge; and the city is but exercising its legitimate functions in providing for them what every one must consider a public convenience.

We plead the public necessities as the justification for the building of this bridge by the city. None but the city *can* build it; and the public necessities require that it should be built. No one doubts or questions the necessity for it; and the need being conceded, the duty of supplying it falls upon those who possess the sole power to do it.

We need not repeat, here, what we urged on Saturday, that the city being fully empowered to collect tolls on any bridge built by it, can easily reimburse itself for the cost of the proposed structure. The City Engineer estimates the cost of the bridge at $500,000; and it is certain that a very substantial suspension bridge, constructed so as not to interfere with navigation, can be built for that sum. An immense traffic would at once pour over it into the city, and if the money for building had to be raised on seven per cent. bonds, the interest on them could easily be paid out of the tolls, and a sinking fund be provided sufficient to eventually extinguish the bonds and render the bridge a free one.

The city risks nothing, therefore, in putting its hand to an enterprise which is essential to public convenience and which can be pushed forward only by it. The people of the lower part of the city, and those of the South Side have a strong claim to be heard and to be heeded, on this subject; and we trust, therefore, that the Select Council will give attention to their prayer, and mete out to them the even-handed justice they ask and deserve.

A GREAT CHANGE IN MEXICO.

Rather careful readers of the newspapers may have been somewhat perplexed by recent dispatches from Mexico concerning ecclesiastical affairs in that much troubled country. Such perplexity is the natural result of the spasmodic or irregular attention which most Americans give to the march of events in our sister republic. Hence, many well remember the famous decree of JUAREZ regarding the relations of Church and State, who have failed to watch the progress of the struggle in which the measure of JUAREZ was an important but not a decisive event. In fact, the laws of which JUAREZ was the originator, and which were designed virtually to separate the Church from the State by confining the activity and influence of the clergy strictly within the sphere of their spiritual functions, were mere statutes, and not provisions of the fundamental law. They could be evaded in many ways, and indeed the execution of them depended very much on the views, dispositions and tastes of individual magistrates. Hence on the death of JUAREZ ecclesiastics of all ranks immediately conceived hopes of soon recovering all their ancient authority, and of reinstating themselves in the enjoyment of all the advantages and privileges they had lost. They systematically set the laws at defiance. They revived the imposing public processions which had been prohibited, and they appeared in the streets and highways in the vestures and decorations of their respective ranks. It is also alleged, and perhaps there is no reason to doubt the truth of the statement, that they publicly talked and preached rebellion against the government as a sacred duty of the faithful. It is certain that the clergy favored the insurrection of LOZADAS, with the view of recovering their confiscated church property, and it is said that, if they had been as influential with the Indian population as they tried to be, Mexico would have been once more involved in the confusion and suffering of a general civil war.

Fresh proof, however, was given that JUAREZ had not misunderstood either the spirit of the age or the spirit of the people in proposing his laws. In truth, the hostility with which the great majority of the people regarded clerical rule has been intensified by the attempt of the churchmen to recover or maintain their power by means of French guns and bayonets, and their endeavor to accomplish the same ends through rebellion, only deepened the odium with which they were looked upon among the more intelligent and influential portion of the population. The result was a general movement to incorporate the JUAREZ laws in the national Constitution. This was at length effected by the action of the various State Legislatures, and President LERDO has lately published the result in appropriate form. In his proclamation the entire separation of Church and State, perfect religious freedom, marriage a civil contract, and the abolition of the religious oath are declared under the sanction of the Constitution of the Republic. All monastic orders and religious houses are also abolished. As the schools are already superintended by the State, Mexicans are no longer in any way legally under the control of the priesthood, and are at liberty to recognize their spiritual authority and accept their teaching or not, as they think proper. It would of course be inconsiderate at once to congratulate our neighbors of Mexico on the important change which they call a reform. To declare marriage a mere civil contract might not amount to much; it is only the recognition of the validity of marriage when ratified by a magistrate or other authorized person, without formalities implying its sacramental character. The abolition of the religious oath seems a long step in the direction of radicalism, and is, no doubt, to be referred to the extreme disgust with which rational reformers in a country knowing only the old church, have come to regard all Christian forms. To the same unhappy cause may doubtless likewise be ascribed those severe and exceedingly unrepublican measures against certain members of the priesthood which have lately been taken in fulfilment of the new constitution. Americans cannot help thinking that a sound republic ought to be able to endure and digest even Jesuits. However, Mexico can allege for her harshness the republican example of Switzerland,—and in farther apology, she can plead the terrible weapons with which the church fights her battles. Notwithstanding the triumphant adoption of the new constitution, the persecuted church appears to have a considerable hold on a portion of the people, and to them she appeals for aid and rescue in a manner well adapted to irritate, if not to alarm her enemies. Thus, a few Sundays ago in all the churches of Mexico, a pastoral letter was read, which the Archbishop had prepared with reference to a recent allocution of the Pope. In this pastoral His Holiness was quoted as declaring null and void all acts of the Italian Government suppressing religious houses and appropriating religious property, and as further passing sentence of greater excommunication upon all persons who respect such laws or aid in their execution. The blow told as if it had been aimed at the President and Legislature of Mexico, and the consequent excitement among the people and especially among the devout was very great. It is, however, not to be supposed that the Mexican church can do anything effectual in the way of punishing its enemies. Its prostration seems complete in the land where only fifty years ago it was omnipotent.

THE subsisting connection between forest conservancy and the volume of rainfalls, is attracting considerable public attention at present; the impelling reason being the wholesale and rapid deforesting of the timber districts of our country. The mistake seems to be generally made of supposing that our government has as yet taken no action to promote forest culture. This is an error. The day before the adjournment of the last Congress, that body passed an act to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies, according to which any person planting and taking care of forty acres of timber on any quarter section of land for ten years, becomes the owner of the quarter section at the end of that time; also, any person occupying land under the homestead act, who plants and cultivates for ten years one acre of timber for every sixteen acres of homestead, receives a patent of the land, provided his or her residence has not been of less than three years' duration.

CONCEDING the greatness of the Northwest as an agricultural and stock-raising region, people have been content to think that its progress is comprised in the products which its superiority in these respects so generously yield. The prospect of its great cities assuming an importance as manufacturing points, has almost been lost sight of by the masses, generally. Yet among all the industries represented at the Chicago Exposition, it is said there are none of such vital and general importance, and there are none more apparently that have been less appreciated and understood. People have only just begun to be alive to their importance, and the still more valuable increase in the interests of that section which they promise for the future. The exposition is, therefore, useful in popularizing, as it were, these great industries, and dispelling the ignorance that has heretofore existed regarding them.

SOME of the croakers in this country are looking for a panic in Europe, basing their prediction chiefly upon the export of gold from England to Germany. That export, however, seems to have suddenly and unexpectedly stopped. The Berlin *Borsen Zeitung* says the German government will stop coining gold, and that the mint will be occupied exclusively in coining silver. Most of the European authorities have insisted till now that Germany would need to coin twice as much gold as she has already coined, which is about $220,000,000. On the whole, there seems to be warrant for us to dismiss this element of trouble from our monetary horizon.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

During the past day or two the weather has been delightful enough to make one long to be a country boy, and to be allowed to sit on a rail fence, like high "G" on the musical staff, and sing all day in the praise of nature.

There is a paper in Maine called the *Devil's Gazette*, and it makes the most of the Democratic victory in Ohio.

The New York Gold Exchange has recently been elegantly decorated—probable re-gult for fresh operations.

The personal pronoun "I" occurs only 1,325 times in Andrew Johnson's speech of last night.

Large numbers of ladies visit the Treasury Department every day, soliciting employment.

A Chinese lecturer says there are no lawyers in his country. If the Chinese government is opposed to foreign immigration, it should prevent the dissemination of facts of this description.

Dealers in lumber and building materials foretell an extremely dull and unprofitable business for the coming winter, owing to the scarcity of money attendant upon the late crisis.

Mobile claims to be the healthiest city in the Union, in spite of the yellow fever, cholera and Bourbonism.

The remarkable growth of fruit trees the past season, and the large orange crop soon to be marketed in East Florida, will confirm former investments, and stimulate new enterprise.

Time works wonders. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is in full blast at a New Orleans theater, and the slave mart scene introduces a veritable view of the old New Orleans Arcade, where the negro traffic in that city was formerly conducted.

New Hampshire is already beginning to talk about her gubernatorial canvass, although the election will not be held until next March.

One of the "oratresses" in the Woman's Congress in New York declared that "many married couples make a serious mistake in having children." Unquestionably her parents, presumably a "married couple," made a serious mistake in having a daughter.

Light native wines will soon be manufactured in such large quantities in this country that the alleged results of their use in diminishing the consumption of stronger liquors should, in a few years, be made apparent, if their use is to such end results.

A railroad employee who gave his all, five dollars, the other day, to relieve a case of suffering at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, had another five dollar bill almost immediately returned to him by a gust of wind, which brought it to his feet.

New England educates twelve per cent., New York ten per cent., Pennsylvania twelve per cent., and Virginia nine per cent. of their colored population.

The Indianapolis Exposition is short $88,000. Suits are being brought against the directors on the guarantee fund, and the town is generally by the ears.

In New Orleans it is contemplated to establish a tannery of sufficient size to supply the entire local demand at prices far below what tradesmen pay at present for their leathers. There is also a project on foot to establish branches of this central tannery in various sections of Louisiana, so that in the end a large export business may be done.

Boston has a "Fragment Society," now in its sixty-first year, which supplies the poor with clothing made from fragments contributed by its members. A hint for Pittsburgh.

The inmates of the jail at Springfield, Mass., are said to be the most constant patrons of the public library of the city, their favorite reading being books of "history, biography, &c., real literature, and the like."

The panic has caused numerous changes among the "redemption agents" of the country banks.

On account of the recent rains immense numbers of logs have come down the different Maine rivers in the State, and the lumbermen are making extensive preparations for winter operations in the woods.

In the paper trade, rates, which had been steadily increasing during the early part of the year, have fallen off from fifteen to twenty per cent. during the past two months.

The laws of the United States have been condensed under the supervision of a committee of the Senate.

From an examination of the census statistics of Austria, Russia, Turkey, Germany, England, France, and the United States, a writer in the *Medico Record* has ascertained that the mean average duration of life among Jews exceeds that of Christians by about five years.

A Chinaman who lectured in Chicago on Thursday night, said that, in his country, murderers never run away, but at once surrender themselves to the authorities.

The refund of the cotton tax is one of the objects brought forward to induce the formation of farmers' granges in the South.

It is for the benefit of Democratic platform makers that we remark that the road to political perdition is paved with good resolutions.

October seems to be a month which is good for more purposes than a bottle of pain killer. The latest suggestion is that it is the best time for outside painting; that is, of houses or fences—no reference of course, being made to ladies' faces.

There is much rejoicing over a woman's rights advocates' recent declaration that "sex is of the soul, and indescriptible as the soul itself. It removes a cloud of ambiguities that have hung about this question."

"A native-born caricaturist like Thomas Nast," says the Baltimore *American*, "might have saved Virginia from the folly of secession, provided, of course, his body had been impervious to bullets." Canstic.

An enterprising Scotchman has leased for thirty years, at six thousand dollars a year, two thousand acres on the Baltic, in the waste which lies between the Baltic sea and the port of Dantzic, with the view of introducing the sewage-farm system into North Germany.

Cotton is going forward to the seaboard in the Southern States at a very rapid rate in spite of the scarcity of money, exchange and other impediments.

The last report of the season on the condition of the corn crop made by the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture shows a falling off of 290,000,000 bushels on the crop of last year, and four per cent. less area planted.

The sale of books, which was checked by the money panic, has recommenced, and business in general looks a little better.

PERSONAL.

Instances of wonderful devotion and heroism continue to be brought out by the yellow fever pestilence. The latest is that of Miss Mattie Stevenson, a volunteer nurse from Illinois, who fell a victim to the epidemic at Memphis. Of her the Memphis *Avalanche* says: "We may raise, and we will raise a white shaft to commemorate her heroism, but in our hearts, from now henceforth, she will be with every one of us next to the dearest on earth. Let the shaft be raised, and let it be the highest, the tallest, the most conspicuous in our beautiful city of dead, and let the name, 'Mattie Stevenson,' be graven deep and deep down, where it will remain to defy the corrosions of time, and tell how she laid down her life for the poor of Memphis."

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., proposes fitting out an Arctic expedition for the discovery of the North Pole. Mr. Bennett will unhesitatingly equip his exploring party with magnificent liberality, and send it forth upon its dangerous venture filled with his characteristic pluck and enterprise.

A man named Mellon swam across the Mississippi where it was a mile wide last week. He comes under the head of watermellon now.

Henry Ward Beecher never tires of astonishing his hearers by the enunciation of startling heterodox sentiments. In his last lecture on "Manhood and Money" he boldly asserts that there is not a farmer on Long Island who is as honest as the men in Wall street! A few Sundays ago he drew a comparison between the prodigal son and his brother, arguing that the former was the better of the two; and no one need be surprised at any time to hear that he has entered a special plea in behalf of Judas Iscariot.

An exchange contains the following reminiscence: Three miles from Demopolis, on French creek, Ala., a ferry was once kept by a gentleman whose elegant manners and commanding appearance attracted the attention of all who passed that way. The man was Colonel Nicholas Raoul, who had accompanied the Emperor Napoleon in his banishment to Elba. When the Emperor left that island it is said that Colonel Raoul commanded his advance guard of two hundred grenadiers. In Alabama Colonel Raoul was so poor that he ferried passengers over French creek himself. In sight of this scene of his daily toil, in an humble cabin, lived his wife and children. Madame Raoul, who had once been a favorite of Josephine, and also a Maid of Honor to Queen Caroline, under King Murat, was a brilliant Italian beauty.

In the Baltimore Circuit Court on Friday, before Judge Pinkney, the case of Lontes Catharine Osborne, Duchess of Leeds, vs. McTavish and others, was under argument. The question before the Court was as to the construction of the will of her deceased sister, Mary Anne, Marchioness of Conyngham, in regard to the disposition of the rents of certain farms in Frederick county, in Maryland. The farms are a part of the estate of Lady Wellesley, who, as well as the Duchess of Leeds, was Miss Caton, of Maryland, granddaughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, from whom she inherited a large estate. The other sisters were Lady Stafford and Mrs. McTavish.

Stanley is expected to rise, like another Phœnix, from the Ash-antees.

The wealth of Hon. James F. Joy, the Michigan railway speculator, is put down by some lightning calculator at $100,000,000. We don't know whether Joy is "a thing of beauty," as poets say, but he certainly has a handsome "figure."

Magazines for November.

With the November number HARPER'S MAGAZINE concludes its semi-annual volume. There have been four hundred illustrations in this volume altogether, upon travel, science and history. The opening article, The Secret of the Strait, is an account of the Isthmus and the projected canal which is designed to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Porte Crayon's eighth paper on the Mountains of Virginia has twelve illustrations; A Few French Celebrities, by Junius H. Browne, contains thirteen portraits of the leading literary personages of that country. The eighth paper of Conway's South Coast Saunterings in England has three, and Mrs. Cloud's Lone Woman in Iceland eleven illustrations. Charles Nordhoff describes the Sacramento Valley in the first of a series of articles on Northern California, and Emilio Castelar contributes the eleventh of his papers on the Republican Movement in Europe. Several poems and short stories complete the list of contributed articles. Thirty pages are devoted to editorial matter and scientific, historical, and literary miscellany.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, after the month's instament of Boyesen's romance, has an article on "The Home Life of Salmon Portland Chase," which is appreciatively written. An interesting reminiscence of Japanese travel is given in the "Little Fountain of Sakanoshita," into which a story of Japanese love and jealousy is woven. Robert Dale Owen is as entertaining as usual in his sketch in the present number, which he calls "Interesting People whom I met in London," and in which he speaks of Spurzheim, the great parenologist, Rowland Hill, Letitia Landon and others. W. M. Grosvenor has an able paper on "The Railroads and the Farms," with some good advice to the farmers, sandwiched into his criticisms and strictures.

THE GALAXY for November opens with the first three chapters of a promising new story by Justin McCarthy, called "Linley Rochford." De Forest continues his "Wetherel Affair," and Richard Grant White is not content with "Painting his Pundit" in the October number, continues to cudgel him this month, till the poor pundit must wish himself dead and buried beyond the chance of resurrection. Another article on Lincoln and Seward, from the pen of ex-Secretary Welles, will also attract attention. "Women as Tacticians," by Junius Henri Browne, and "From a Roman Note Book," by Henry James, Jr., are each good magazine articles in their respective styles. "Miss Gurney," by Theodore Gift, is a charming story from an English pen. As usual, the editorial departments are readably filled.

Edward King leads off in SCRIBNER with a capital and profusely illustrated account of Louisiana; poems by Mrs. Thaxter, Miss Preston, Mrs. Hunt, George McDonald and R. W. Gilder; stories, finished or unfinished, by Mrs. L. C. Moulton, Mrs. Harding Davis, and Miss Trafton; the first of some papers by Froude, the historian, and critical notices of Mrs. Browning by E. C. Stedman, and of the handsome Mr. Stedman himself by A. R. Macdonough, are the chief contents in the body of the number. In Dr. Holland's department he castigates the New York *Observer* for a piece of bigoted impertinence, and bewails the loss of character and good manners in American life. The editorial writers are briefer than usual in their contributions.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE contains a continuation of "The New Hyperion," which has been so good from the beginning that the conclusion is desired by no body. A sketch of travels in Batavia is interesting for the strangeness of the scenes and people of which it treats. A Londoner writes of "London Halls," in a sprightly way, affording the uninitiated a glimpse of the ways of fashionable life in the English capital. Kate Hillard contributes a sketch of the well-known poet, Thomas Lovell Beddoes, who is described as an Elizabethan poet stifled into the Victorian age. There is an enticing description of the Isle of Wight, and poetry is contributed by Mary B. Dodge, Emma Lozanes and James Maurice Thompson.

THE November number of the POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY periodical contains, as usual, the product of modern discovery and research. The principal articles are: "Liberal Education in the Nineteenth Century," "The Growth of Salmon," "Psychology of the Senses," "The Ringed Planet," "The Phenomena of Heredity," "The Shovel Nosed Shark," "Health and Comfort in House Building," "Argyrifiem in Animals," "The Survival of Instincts," "Primary Concepts of Modern Physical Science." The literary and scientific notes are very interesting and novel.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS, for November, contains seventeen illustrations, continuation of Trowbridge's Doing His Best, and Miss Phelps's Hannah Coby's Chance. Marion Douglas; Helen C. Weeks's Oliver Howard; Mrs. Abby M. Hunt; Arthur Penter; Edgar Fawcett, and Amelia Barr are the other contributors. The Juvenile, Evening Lamp, and Letter Box departments are as complete as usual.

ST. NICHOLAS, the new child's monthly, promises to be even more brilliant than SCRIBNER, from whose office it is issued. The especial purpose of its conductors is to include in each number matter of interest to young people of every age, from the "senior" in the high school to the little "tot" in the primary class. The November issue contains thirty-three articles, and numbers among its contributors Donald G. Mitchell, William Cullen Bryant, Rebecca Harding Davis, Frank R. Stockton, Celia Thaxter, Noah Brooks, Lucy Larcom and other well-known writers.

In its fashion plates, its patterns, the elegant and artistic manner in which it is printed and illustrated; in its valuable lessons in household matters, spicy criticisms and brilliant stories, DEMOREST is the model magazine of its kind in the country. The present number fully sustains the high reputation of this periodical.

The Result in Pennsylvania.

A revision of the returns of the late election, from the State at large, made at Harrisburg, shows the following results:

Total vote for R. W. Mackey	344,320
Total vote for F. M. Hutchinson	342,411
Mackey's majority	95,379
Total vote for James G. Gordon	240,326
Total vote for James H. Ludlow	235,941
Gordon's majority	4,385

The aggregate vote for State Treasurer was 584,294; and for Judge of the Supreme Court, 468,376.

THE new department of the Naval Academy opened by Secretary Robeson for cadet engineers is in successful operation, although the number of cadets who pass the required examinations before entering the department is very small. The students of this year's class recently returned to the Academy from a short cruise, during which they visited several marine engine and iron shipbuilding establishments, where they obtained practical information to guide them in their studies. It is intended that the cadets before entering active service shall become masters of the whole science of engineering, both in its civil and mechanical divisions, and by the course of study pursued at the Academy, combining as it does a little theory with a great deal of practice, the object is said to have been attained—the cadets who graduate comparing favorably in this respect with those of any college in the world.

A CURIOUS suit is pending in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in which the plaintiff sues the city of Boston to recover $90,000 for damages he received by being thrown out of his sleigh on Fulton street, in December last, the city having allowed snow to accumulate in the street. If he had been thrown from a vehicle other than a sleigh, the suit would not have been a singular one. Possibly the Boston authorities were in the same condition as our own at the same time—with little or no snow in the middle and huge banks thrown up on the sides by the street railways and by the snow shoveled from the sidewalks. In such case "sleighing" was not unlikely to be turned into "slaying" for both man and beast.

THE cattle disease, which recently broke out in Warwickshire, England, is said to be extending to other counties and has attacked a large number of animals. One farmer has lost nineteen animals and has eighteen suffering from the disease. A system of quarantine has been established, but the effort to stamp out the disease by killing infected animals and putting their associates in quarantine does not appear to be altogether successful.

A Disabling Disease.

No disease which does not confine a man to his bed so completely unfits him for business as dyspepsia. When the stomach is foul, the brain is always ready and confused, and as cares and anxieties of life are a sufficient burden for the organ of thought to bear, without being tormented by the miseries born of indigestion, it is highly desirable for the brain's sake, as well as for the sake of every other portion of the system, that the disordered stomach should be restored with the utmost dispatch to a healthy, vigorous condition. This object can always be accomplished by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and best of vegetable specifics, which evacuates the morbid humors through the bowels, rouses and tones the torpid stomach and regulates the liver, imparts firmness to the nerves and clears the sensorium of its mental cobwebs. Persons subject to attacks of indigestion, bilious headache, irregularity of the bowels, sickness at the stomach, or "the blues," should take the Bitters once or twice a day throughout the present season.

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S.

DRY GOODS

FOR

Fall and Winter.

Choice
Dry Goods.
Rich
Dry Goods.
Fine
Dry Goods.
Cheap
Dry Goods.

Dry Goods
For Ladies.
Dry Goods
For Men.
Dry Goods
For Misses.
Dry Goods
For Boys.
Dry Goods
For All,
At Lowest Prices,

AT

A. D. McKEE,

No 59 Market Street.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
Brillianteens,
Irish and French Poplins,

Repps,
French Merinos,
Cashmeres,
Biarretz,

Diagonal Drap D' France,
Drap D' Ete,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
And Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets & Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,

ASSETS JANUARY 6, 1873.....$778,231 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERGER, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Herman, Robert O. Sobmerls, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS MAY 1, 1873.....$826,253 77
SURPLUS FUND.....59,875 30

Six Per Cent. Interest on Deposits,

PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. R. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.

TRUSTEES.

Isaac Jones, C. G. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Jas. R. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter, Jno. P. Henderson,
Harvey Childs, Thos. J. Jones.
Wm. K. Nimick.

Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 7 o'clock to 9.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—

This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WAKEHAM, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of NANCY MONTGOMERY, Deceased, late of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them without delay to

HENRY R. CHALFANT, Executor,
M Wilkins township.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

Bargains, Bargains

Hats, Bonnets,
Gros Grain Ribbons,
Sash Ribbons,
Ladies' Ties,
French Flowers,
New Pompons,
New Plumes,
Ostrich Tips,
New Wings,
Millinery Goods,
Hamburg Edging,
Hamburg Inserting,
Hamburg Flouncing,
New Fringes,
New Laces,
Real Guipure,
French Laces,
Yak Laces,
New Trimmings,
Real Hair Goods,
Imitation Hair Goods,
Corsets 37 1-2c,
Corsets, 75c, worth $1 25,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Gents' Underwear,
Ladies' Underwear,
Handkerchiefs,
Jewelry,
Fancy Goods,
Toys, Toys,
Gents' Furnishing,
Shirt Fronts.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL SEASON,

1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.

Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79

Market Street.

CARPETS.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS.

Fall Trade.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

Are now showing an unsurpassed Stock, comprising the Newest Ideas and Latest Novelties, selected with peculiar care, to meet the wants of every customer.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

FALL - 1873.

CARPETS!

The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes.

A CHOICE LINE OF

DRUGGETS,

By the Piece or in Patterns.

A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.

The most desirable Line of COCOA MATTINGS we have ever shown.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c,

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P

Mosquito Bars,

LACE C

GEO. B. HILL....O. HANSON LOVE...JAS N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 25, 1873.

In his late speech on financial matters, delivered in New York, ex-Secretary Boutwell brings into prominence one reform which was urged by him when in the Treasury Department and which has been recommended by the Controller of the Currrney time and again in his reports to Congress, but without bringing about the necessary legislation to effect that reform. The evil is so palpable and the remedy so apparent that it is to be hoped, Congress, during the approaching session may take some practical steps toward putting the suggestion in force. We refer to the matter of the banks paying interest on daily balances subject to check at sight.

Mr. Boutwell gives a clear and concise sketch of the workings of the system. We all know that when money becomes abundant and accumulates in the banks throughout the country, either from the fact that they cannot profitably employ their funds at home, or because they are afraid to make time loans of their demand deposits, they send their balances to New York because the banks of that city pay five per cent. per annum on daily balances. Thus the bulk of the unemployed money of the country is brought together in the hands of the New York banks.

They, in order to earn a profit on this borrowed money, make call loans to speculative stock brokers, who have everything to gain and little to lose, and are willing therefore to take great risks in business, fostering a spirit of wild speculation which by the force of borrowed capital forces comparatively worthless stocks to a high figure in hopes of unloading them on the public, who are left to bear the loss of the decline, inevitable when money becomes active and is called home by the country banks.

The same events have been enacted year after year, with ever increasing force, until we have the present condition of things, a total suspension of the New York and Philadelphia banks and a partial suspension of the banks of most of our money centers.

The practice works directly against the interest of all business men, as they cannot afford to make loans on call to be invested in their legitimate business, and are therefore not accommodated by the banks to the extent to which they are entitled—the banks having loaned their money to those who are willing to undertake to return it when called. Should the practice of paying interest on call balances be forbidden to the banks, the result will be that our home institutions will retain their funds on hands or loan them to home dealers, and reduce the large balances usually kept in New York. The New Yorkers in turn, not being overburdened with borrowed capital which they must reloan to make a profit, cannot support that class of reckless stock operators, which has made the name of a Wall street broker synonymous with that sharp dealing so nearly allied to dishonesty.

In conclusion Mr. Boutwell says:

"Now, then, I venture the opinion that this year, with such aid as the Treasury of the United States would have furnished, you would have met the demand for money for the purchases of the West and South without difficulty, if there had not been superadded to this natural and necessary condition of things the demands for money by the towns under the system which I have been discussing upon, in the West, the East and everywhere, people desire to get possession of their funds, especially when they were apprehensive of financial disaster. Therefore you had not only to meet the legitimate demands of trade, but you had to meet the accumulated demand growing out of this practice of the banks borrowing money and paying interest for it."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day:

	Evening.
1881	113½
1880	107⅛
1864	108
1865	109
1885, new	111⅜
1867	113⅛
1868	113
10-40s	107
New 5s	109⅛
Gold	108⅛
Currency 6s	109½
Tennessees, old	68
Tennessees, new	70
South Carolinas, July	10
North Carolinas, old	40
North Carolinas, new	30
Missouris	85½

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

October 25, 1873	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Canton	42	42	42	42
Western Union Tel	56⅜	54	55	55⅛
Quicksilver	21	21	21	21
Pacific Mail	34½	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
Adams Express	61	61	61	61
American Express	57	57	57	57
United States Express	70	70	70	70
New York Central	92	92	92	92
Erie	24	24	24	24
Michigan Central	97	97	97	97
Michigan Southern	84	84	84	84
Illinois Central	124	124	124	124
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94	94	94	94
Chicago and N. W. pref	85	85	85	85
Rock Island	107	107	107	107
St. Paul	34	34	34	34
St. Paul, Pref	57	57	57	57
Wabash	40½	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94
Ohio and Mississippi	31	31	31	31
Union Pacific	87	87	87	87
Lake Shore and Mich.	94	94	94	94
Boston, Hartford & Erie	10	10	10	10
Hartford	125	125	125	125
C. C. & I. C	22	19	20	20
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref				
Hannibal & St. Jo. com				

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania R. R.	46⅜	Phila and Erie	16
Reading	50⅜	Pittsburgh 5's	72
United Companies	112	Central Trans	39
Oil Creek	16	Empire do	45
Lehigh Valley	58		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 25, 1873.

REMARKS—The market opened up dull and heavy this morning, and continued so until about ten o'clock when it took a turn and from that time up to about five o'clock in the afternoon there was a better disposition on the part of buyers to purchase more freely, which they did. The stopping of some of our leading mills, thereby compelling many hundred men to remain idle, besides the adoption of the half-pay rule to workmen in mills now in operation, is already having a marked influence on the produce and grocery trade of this city, as it unnecessarily makes collections a very difficult matter to accomplish successfully. This, however, we trust will be but temporary, and then we may look for a revival in trade all round.

We use the following table to show the receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city for the past week:

Apples, bbls	2,368	Flour, bbls	6,100
Butter, pkgs	146	Oats, sacks	11,875
Bacon, tierces	315	Potatoes, bush	20,610
Barley, sacks	9,185	Rye, sacks	2,160
Cheese, boxs	1,356	Wheat, sacks	6 227
Corn, sacks	5,488		

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce:

Apples, bbls	75	Flour, bbls	1,315
Butter, pkgs	21	Potatoes, bush	1,735
Bacon, tcs	20	Cheese, bxs	995

ALES—Dealers report trade as quiet, but not as dull as the demand for first and it was the earlier part of the week. We learn of no change to report in prices, and we can continue to report as follows: $3 cask; XXX, $10; porter $10; India ale $11 ⅌ bbl; Bass' X, $7; XXX, $10; porter $10; India ale $11 ⅌ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kinderkins of 9 galls, $22 15 gals, $30; 40 gallons, $42 25; 54 gallons, $57 50; 72 gallons, $62 50@65; in cases, bottled, $3 75; Guinness and Younger's stouts, $4 75; Caswell's Hazard's ginger ale, $2.

ASHES—Trade continues weak with few or no transactions to report. The following are the ruling rates: Soda ash, common, 4½c; do refined, 5½@6c; nitric, 6½@6¾c; arsenic, 5½c; pot ash, 9c; pearl ash, 10c; black lead, 4¾@5c.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a very good supply on hand, more than sufficient to meet all demands, and dealers are holding it at 60@65c ⅌ gallon.

BEANS—Supply good and demand moderate at $2 90@3 00 ⅌ bushel for medium and $2 75@2 90 for navy

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Business continues quite active and we can continue to report as follows: ½ ⅌ cans $1 60 ⅌ doz; ⅌ ⅌ cans $3; 1 ⅌ cans $5 50; 5 ⅌ cans $26; 10 ⅌ wooden boxes, 40c ⅌ ⅌.

BROOMS—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 5 X, $3 50 ⅌ doz; No. 4, $2 25 ⅌ doz; No. 3, $3 ⅌ doz; No. 3, $2 50 ⅌ doz; No. 2, $2 25 ⅌ doz; No. 1, $1 75 ⅌ doz; No. 1 Shakers, $3 50 ⅌ doz; No. 2 shakers, $2 ⅌ doz.

BROOM CORN—Is in but moderate request, and we can quote green at 8@9c; green hurl loc; red up 7c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues to arrive freely and is selling in small lots from store at $4 ⅌ barrel. The market prices can be quoted at 4¾@5c ⅌ ⅌, with little selling.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We stated in our last report that at the meeting of the Board in this city prices would be taken. Such, however, is the case, as will be seen by our carefully revised quotations given below, which we have taken to report as the case stands as follows: Hams, extra sugar cured, ⅌ ⅌, 14c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ⅌ ⅌, 10½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, ⅌ ⅌, 12½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ⅌ ⅌, 16c; beef tongues, sugar cured, per dozen, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ⅌ ⅌, 9@c bacon rib sides, ⅌ ⅌, 9c; bacon short rib sides, ⅌ ⅌, 9½c; bacon clear sides, ⅌ ⅌, 10c; these bacon, ⅌ bbl, $16. Lard, prime leaf, in tierces, ⅌ ⅌, 9¼c; refined for summer use, in tierces, ⅌ ⅌, 9½c; refined for summer use, in half bbls, ⅌ ⅌, 10c; refined for summer use, in buckets, ⅌ ⅌, 10½c; refined in 3 ⅌ pails, ⅌ ⅌, 11¾c; refined in 5 ⅌ cans, ⅌ ⅌, 12c; refined in 3 ⅌ pails, ⅌ ⅌, 13½c; refined in 6 ⅌ pails, ⅌ ⅌, 13½c. Ham sausage, 9c ⅌ ⅌.

BUTTER—There is a very fair trade to report, with the receipts light. The principal demand was for choice roll. Prices rule firm at 25@27c for choice roll, but if bought by the single tub dealers ask 30@32c ⅌ ⅌; packing, 20@22c, and medium 15@20c with but little inquiry.

CIDER—We are reported arrivals of some new cider for which dealers are asking $6@8 ⅌ bbl, according to quality.

CANDLES—Sales in fair request at 15@16c ⅌ gal, and 16c ⅌ gal, retailed from store.

CEMENTS—The following are the retailing quotations: Beesch's Bonnik, $2 25@2 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Trade in this article is reported as very good, and we can quote sales at $3 ⅌ case of 4 doz packages.

CORN MEAL—There is not a very active trade to report, although sales are made at $30 ⅌ ton. If the meal is bolted $1 00 ⅌ 100 lbs, is obtained from the store.

CHESTNUTS—Are in but moderate request, and as a consequence prices have declined to $4 50@5 00 ⅌ bush.

CHEESE—We have a firm market to report, with receipts more liberal. Both factorymen and jobbers still remain wide apart in their views, with no disposition on the part of the manufacturers to make concessions to effect sales. We quoted: New York Autumn, 17c ⅌ ⅌; Young America 18c; prime New York Goshen 14½c ⅌ ⅌; Ohio factory in round lots, at 13½@14c for August make, and 14½@14¾c for September make, in a jobbing way 15c. There is little inquiry for farm dairy. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 17 @18c ⅌ ⅌ each.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8@9c for prime. Dark lard, for lard oil, 6½ ⅌ ⅌.

CRACKERS—The market is not quite as brisk as it has been, but unless this is only temporary, prices will in all probability decline a little. The following are the present quotations: Lemon biscuit, 12c; fancy soda, 12½c; fancy crackers, 12c; soda crackers, 12c; sugar crackers, 10c; butter crackers, 13c; water crackers, 10 ⅌ ⅌.

CANNED GOODS—The market can be reported as very active and dealers say that the retail trade can look for some very fine goods early in the week, correct quotations of which we will give on their arrival. We quote: 2 ⅌ ⅌ blackberries, ⅌ ⅌ doz, $2 25; 2 ⅌ ⅌ white cherries, $2 00; 2 ⅌ ⅌ red cherries, $2 00; 2 ⅌ ⅌ green gages, $3 75; 2 ⅌ ⅌ peaches, ⅌ ⅌; 3 ⅌ ⅌ peaches, $3 00; 2 ⅌ ⅌ California peaches, $2 00; 2 ⅌ ⅌ egg plums, $3 75; 2 ⅌ ⅌ Damson plums, $2 50; 2 ⅌ ⅌ pineapple, $2 75; 2 ⅌ ⅌ quinces, $3 25; 2 ⅌ ⅌ tomatoes, $2 50; 2 ⅌ ⅌ blueberries, $2 50; 2 ⅌ ⅌ Rhode Island peaches, $3 75; 3 ⅌ ⅌ Rhode Island peaches, $4 00; 2 ⅌ ⅌ whortleberries, $3 75; 3 ⅌ ⅌ Rhode Island peaches, $4 50; 2 ⅌ ⅌ string beans, $1 00; 2 ⅌ ⅌ Winslow's corn, ⅌ doz, $1 00; 2 ⅌ ⅌ sugar corn, $1 75; 2 ⅌ ⅌ Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 ⅌ ⅌ peas, $1 00; 2 ⅌ ⅌ succotash, $1 40; 2 ⅌ ⅌ tomatoes, $1 40; 2 ⅌ ⅌ Boston baked beans, $2 25; 1 ⅌ California salmon, $3 25; 2 ⅌ ⅌ California salmon, $4 50; 1 ⅌ spiced salmon, $1 00; 2 ⅌ ⅌ spiced salmon, $1 60; 1 ⅌ fresh lobsters, $2 75; 2 ⅌ ⅌ fresh lobster, $5 75; 1 ⅌ Cove oysters, $1 15@1 40; 2 ⅌ ⅌ Cove oysters, $2 00@2 20; 1 ⅌ spiced oysters, $1 40; 2 ⅌ ⅌ spiced oysters, $2 75; tomato catsup, quarts, $2 75; tomato catsup, pints, $1 75; Halford sauce, pints, $4 25; Halford sauce, ⅌ pints, $2 50.

Mustard—Imitation French mustard, ⅌ doz, $1 60; ⅌ genuine French mustard, $2 50; Coleman's ⅌ ⅌, ⅌ ⅌, $2 10; Coleman's ⅌ doz, $3 75; Coleman's 1 doz, $7 50; 4 and 5 ⅌ ⅌ do, $9 00; 10 ⅌ ⅌ do, $16 75 kegs 25c.

Pickles—Medium, bbls, $10; medium, half bbls, $5 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $7 50; pints, pints or quarts, $6 00; 2 gal, $1 50; pickled onions, $2 50; half gallons, pints, $3 75; gallons, plain, $5 50; Hexton gallons, mixed, $10; English chow chow, pints, $2 25; English chow chow, quarts, $6 50; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 75; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 50; English cauliflower, pints, $3 75; English cauliflower, quarts, $6 50; English pickles, pints, $3 75; English pickles, quarts, $6 50; English sliced onions, pints, $3 75; English sliced onions, quarts, $6 50; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $4 50; English gherkins, quarts, $7 50; English Mofussil pickles, pints, $4 50.

Sauces—We've a good request from the trade for the entire day, and fresh eggs command a very good price. Before we put the leading quotations to supply the trade. We can quote strictly fresh at 26@28c, and limed eggs at 25c.

FISH—There is nothing new to report, and we can quote as follows: Extra No 1 mess mackerel, $18; No 1 mess mackerel, $16; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $18; No 1 shore mackerel, $15; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $19; No 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No 2 shore mackerel, $14; No 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No 3 mackerel, $11; No 3 mackerel, $10; Labrador herring, $5 50 @9; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 00@7 50; George Cod fish, $7 50 ⅌ 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50@7 00; red herring, scale, 90c ⅌ box; No 1, 35c ⅌ box.

FEATHERS—There is but a fair trade to report, and dealers are holding A No 1 at 95c and for C 85c ⅌ ⅌.

GROCERS' MARKET—Trade rules quiet at the quotations we give below. In the east there has been a slight advance, and we anticipate an improved demand for the better grades. Mild coffees are also reported as being more active. We give the following recapitulation to show the position which the article of coffees stand in the principal cities of the United States at as late a date as possible, say October 24:

	Brazil Coffee. bags.
New York	53,678
Baltimore	4,949
Hampton Roads	3,700
Charleston	1,500
Savannah	2,500
Mobile	
New Orleans	11,500
Galveston	2,500
For Cuxhaven, ashore in Chesapeake Bay, bound to Baltimore	4,222
Total	106,555

	Rio and Santos Coffees. bags.
New York	64,962
Baltimore	41,569
Charleston	4,500
Savannah	2,500
New Orleans	11,500
Galveston	2,500
Total	127,509

Afloat and loading for United States, including 10,550 bags from Europe 141,948

As financial matters become more settled we may look for the refiners to come on the spot market and replenish their already reduced stocks, and then trade will become more active, both here and elsewhere. During the past few weeks of dullness the receipts have kept remarkably close with the slim demand, and, as a consequence, when the refiners do take hold and purchase largely, the now small stocks of raw sugars will soon become exhausted, and then dealers can look for an advance generally. As compared with those of last year there has been a large falling off in the receipts of teas in the United States from China and Japan. During a period of seven months the decrease, as compared with the same time last year, was 8,716,341 lbs, black; 6,628,455 lbs green, and 3,109,655 lbs Japan, all of which makes a total decrease in the imports for the seven months of 14,524,351 lbs. Prices here remain nominally unchanged since our last report. Syrups and the rest of the articles on the grocery list remain unchanged. We quote:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 11¾c; granulated, 11¾c; powdered, 11¾c; cut loaf, 12¼c; A, 11c; B, 10¾c; Extra C, 10¾c; C, 10¼c; yellow C, 9¾@10c; Golden C, 9¾c; Demerara, 12½@13c; Havana, 12½@13c; Porto Rico, 12½@13c; Java, 30c ⅌ ⅌. Roasted—Rio, 19@23c, 29½c ⅌ ⅌; roasted Rio, 10½; Java, 30c ⅌ ⅌; roasted Java, 35 ⅌ ⅌ papers, 36c ⅌ ⅌.

Teas—Young Hyson, 60@81 10 ⅌ ⅌; gunpowder, Extra ⅌ ⅌, Imperial, 60@81 00 ⅌ ⅌; Japan, 55@81 00 ⅌ ⅌; Oolong, 25@85c ⅌ ⅌; fancy, $1 00 ⅌ ⅌; Souchongs, 25@85c ⅌ ⅌.

Syrups—Common, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 72@80c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¼c; Patna, 8¾c; Carolina, 9c.

Pearl Barley—Nos 3 and 6, 3c ⅌ ⅌.

Oat Meal—At $4 25, 4 50 ⅌ ⅌.

Candle—Star, 21c ⅌ ⅌; stearine, 14c ⅌ ⅌; mould, 20@21c ⅌ ⅌.

FLOUR—There has been a slight improvement in the receipts of the various grades of flour in this market, which will enable dealers to fill with promptness back orders which they were compelled to neglect for want of goods. During the past week the demand for flour in Europe has fallen off a little, but this, we think, will be only temporary, as by the first of November, in all probability, the export demand will be as great as ever. During the interval, however, our dealers will be enabled to lay in better stand here good. The following we give as the market prices which dealers can purchase flour in this market.

State amber wheat	$8 50
Choice red wheat	8 00@8 25
Fancy St. Louis	9 00
Fancy Indiana, Ohio or Illinois	8 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 75@8 00
Wisconsin Spring wheat	6 75@7 00
Minnesota Spring wheat	7 25
Rye flour	5 25@5 50

GRAIN—The grain trade closed up quiet to-day. With the exception of oats all the other cereals were dull. The inquiry for oats is still good, and owing to the limited stock, a number of dealers are dividing up car lots and retailing them from store, for which they obtain full the usual advance. Transactions in rye still remain quiet as may also be said for wheat. In bulk we can quote oats at 43@44c; at 3 boat lots; rye 84@90c; shelled corn 64@ 44c; car corn 63c; barley $1 25@1 50.

We learned of the following transactions in grain: 2 cars sample barley, in elevator $1 29
1 car sample barley, in elevator 1 33
1 car w hite shelled corn, in elevator 63
3 cars car corn, on track 63
6 cars high mixed corn, in elevator—private terms.
1 car rye, in elevator 87½
2 cars white oats, in elevator 43

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	1,445	Corn, sacks	1,190
Oats, sacks	3,483	Rye, sacks	340
Wheat, sacks	727		

HAY—There was more inquiry to-day for prime timothy and prices obtained ruled fair. We learned of a car lot of prime timothy which sold at $22 50 ⅌ ton, and two other car lots of prime timothy which realized the seller $24 ⅌ ton ⅌ We can quote hay, according to quality, at $23@24 ⅌ ton.

HOMINY—Is in good supply, and the demand light at $5 00 ⅌ bbl.

HONEY—The receipts have been quite liberal. We can quote choice clover at 40c ⅌ ⅌, and buckwheat at 30@32c ⅌ ⅌.

LARD OIL—There is but fair inquiry at this writing, but it will be in better request in a week or so. We can quote winter strained at 85@90c ⅌ gallon.

MINCE MEAT—The receipts have been quite liberal, and by the ½ bbl we can quote at 11@11½c ⅌ ⅌, and by the tub at 12c ⅌ ⅌.

MILL FEED—Remains nominally unchanged at our previous quotations: Middlings at $25@30 ⅌ ton; from store $1 25@1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs; and corn chops $1 25@1 40 ⅌ 100 lbs; corn chops $1 35 ⅌ 100 lbs. Bran $14@16 ⅌ ton.

NUTS—Both shellbarks and black walnuts were in good supply, with the demand for the same quite light. Shellbarks can be quoted at $1 ⅌ bushel, butternuts $2 50 ⅌ bbl, and black walnuts $1 00 ⅌ bush. Peanuts are still held very firm at 10@12c ⅌ ⅌.

POULTRY—Were in fair supply, but the demand was not very great. We can quote them at 45@50c ⅌ pair by the coop.

PEARL WHITE—Is in good demand and grocers sell it readily at $7 50 ⅌ case, less 25 ⅌ cent.

RAGS—The market is very flat at 3c for country linen rags; woolen rags 3c ⅌ ⅌.

SALT—We can quote No. 1 X, by the car lot at $1 85 ⅌ bbl and $2 00 ⅌ bbl in a retail way. No. 1 by the car lot $1 65, and in a small way $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy continues dull at $1 50 but in a small way from store at $3 75 ⅌ bushel.

SAPOLIO—Trade rules well for both kinds on sale, the hand Sapolio meeting with a ready sale everywhere. By the case of six dozen, we can quote at $6 00, and for the hand sapolio $5 00 ⅌ case.

SOAP—Trade rules quiet in point of supply and dealers are holding it at 6@6c ⅌ ⅌.

TALLOW—Market is quiet at 6¼@6¾c ⅌ ⅌.

VINEGAR—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 18@18c ⅌ gallon.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—Trade throughout the entire forenoon ruled very slow, nothing, however, unusual for Saturday, but in the afternoon it rallied a little and a fair business was done.

Potatoes were in better request to-day, the receipts having also been quite light, which will assist to make trade better all around. Sweets remain unchanged, with the demand light for Baltimores and a fair inquiry for Jerseys.

Onions are in good supply and are fully equal to the demand, which was not the case a few weeks since.

Grapes are in good supply, though there is not a very great demand for them.

Apples, from common to choice, are still in abundance, while the demand continues light. Cash buyers are on usually make their own bargains.

Quinces are in better supply, with a good demand, but some fancy lots we saw on sale the prices ruled very high, and holders will find it difficult to dispose of them at their quotations.

Pears and cranberries are both in good supply, with the demand good for each.

Potatoes (Irish), per bbl	$ 3 00@3 50
Potatoes (Irish), per bush, by car lot	75@ 80
Potatoes (peachblows), ⅌ bush, by car lot	90@ 95
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	2 00@2 50
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	4 00@4 25
Apples, choice, per bbl	2 00@3 50
Apples, ordinary, per bbl	1 00@2 00
Grapes, per ⅌	10@ 15
Pears (Bartlett), per box	2 25@2 50
Pears (Bartlette), per box	3 50@4 50
Pears (California), per box	3 00@3 50
Onions, silver skins, per bbl	1 75@2 00
Onions, white, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Onions, yellow, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Cranberries, Cherry, in cultivated, per bbl	15 00@16 00
Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl	8 00@12 00
Cranberries, per box	4 00
Quinces, per bbl	1 00@8 00
Quinces, (fancy) per bbl	10 00@11 00

WHISKY—Market steady at 95c@$1 ⅌ gallon, as to purchaser's grade and quantity. Cologne spirits $1 05 ⅌ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $1 40; three hoop do, $2 65; No 3 tubs, $8 25; No. 2 do, $9 25; No. 1 do, $10 75; Washboards, IXL, $ 50@3 00.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 25, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the weeks' transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Rail	Receipts per River & Rails	Exports per R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. & L.
Monday, Oct. 20	5,442			
Tuesday, Oct. 21	4,861			
Wednesday, Oct. 22	7,672	1,188		3,447
Thursday, Oct. 23	4,979			2,567
Friday, Oct. 24	4,022	4,022		
Saturday, Oct. 25	26,087			3,759
Total for week	59,463	1,188		9,773
Since January 1	1,488,993	64,333		629,130
To October 25, 1873	1,541,456	65,520		638,903
Same time 1872	1,285,914	179,043		574,176
Same time 1871	960,324	90,170		386,780
Same time 1870	908,828	126,662		519,120
Same time 1869	1,190,934	175,907		377,758
Same time 1868	951,629	156,706		429,490

BUSINESS.

The market during the week has undergone scarcely any change. One day there would be an advance of a few cents per barrel, the next day prices would be down to the old rates. The rise in the Allegheny will let out all the barges that was required for shipment. Amongst the receipts were a lot of 20,000 barrels destined for Parkersburg. We understand the rate paid was 3½, 25@c, about the same figures that have ruled the market during the week. Prices at Parker's, which is considered the leading point, ranged from $1 60 to $1 65 per bbl. The week's receipts exceed 52,000 bbls refined. The market was steady, with a fair trade reported. Holders and refiners are firm in their views and are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. They are well sold up.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Crude received	34,675	52,463

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past nine years from January 1, to October 25, 1873:

1873	1,488,993
Same time, 1872	985,914
Same time, 1871	960,324
Same time, 1870	908,828
Same time, 1869	780,834
Same time, 1868	951,629
Same time, 1867	678,551
Same time, 1866	1,190,934
Same time, 1865	469,822

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years from January 1 to October 25, 1873:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Pennsylvania Railroad	104	104			2,160
Allegheny Valley Railroad	21,722				9,773
Total	21,826				10,661

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years from January 1 to October 25, 1873:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penna. R. R.	112,967	126,662	90,170	102,043	65,520
A. V. R. R.	372,928	519,120	226,789	594,776	638,903
Total	485,295	638,782	316,959	696,819	704,423

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market was firmer at Parkers but unchanged here. We quote spot 5½c for barge oil and 6¼ for oil by rail. The following sales were made at

PARKERS.

2,500 bbls Pipe	$1 62½
5,000 bbls Mutual	1 62½
5,000 bbls Union	1 67½

Our dispatches will furnish the prices at other points.

REFINED.

The market as usual on Saturday was a quiet one. Holders, however, were firm in their views; holders are asking 19¼@19½c for Philadelphia delivery spot 16¾c; November 15¾c; December, 15¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet with sales, city $2 25@2 30.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, October 25.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market on upper road was quiet and stationary, closing at $1 37@1 40. At Parker's during the market was steady, with an upward tendency. Sales and re-sales:

500 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 35
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 37½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 40
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 40
2,000 bbls, B. O., all year	1 45
2,500 bbls, Earp's pipe, Parker's	1 60½
5,000 bbls, United pipe, Parker's	1 65
5,000 bbls, Union pipe, Parker's	1 67½

At the well in Millerstown 12c; sellers holding firm at $1 10@1 15. Spot oil very scarce. Futures in brisk demand for tankage.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Closing 24.—Market steadier; crude in bulk at 5¾c; refined 16¾@16¾c on spot; 16c for first half of November; 15½@15¾c for last half November. Sales of 9,500 bbls last half November at 15½c; 6,000 bbls, seller 30, at 15¾c; cases at 20¾c; Philadelphia delivery moderately active; sales of 2,500 bbls refined, deliverable from November 1st, at 16¼c.

PATROLEUM CENTER, October 25.—Market very quiet at $1 35.

OIL CITY, October 25.—Market quiet at $1 25.

ROUSEVILLE, October 25.—Market steady at $1 15 al 20.

TIDIOUTE, October 25.—Market weaker; $1 15 offered; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, October 25.—Market dull; spot $1 25; nothing doing.

PARKER'S, October 25.—Market dull at $1 00@1 10.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—Market quiet but firm; S. W. 16¼c; crude, 5¾; cases, 20c; takes none; futures, November, 15¾c; December 15¼c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, October 25.—There was little doing in the market to day and there was a weaker feeling in all points. Sales:

1,500 bbls upper road, spot	$1 35
80 bbls Oil City, spot	1 37½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 40
2,000 bbls Parkers spot	1 40

OIL CITY, October 25.—Market unchanged at $1 25.

TIDIOUTE, October 25.—Market unchanged at $1.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 25.—Market unchanged and firm at yesterday's quotations, $1@1 05.

TITUSVILLE, October 25.—Market very dull and nothing doing, at $1 30 to $1 37½.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—Refined 16¼c; crude 5½c; barrels 10½c; November 15¾c; December 15¼c, and quiet.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Crude 5¾c bid; refined 16@16¼c; market very steady.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B S Duncan	Standard O W	539
H McKelvey	Star O W	235
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	160
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	393
Joe Bushnell	National O W	462
Joe Bushnell	Lilly O W	486
Joe Bushnell	Keystone O W	80
Vandord & F	Fairview O W	465
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	377
Vandord	Cosmos O W	503
Joe Bushnell	Crystal O W	634
Tack & M	Citizens O W	626
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	322
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	228

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard O W	529	Star O W	235
Radiant O W	463	National O W	462
Lilly O W	486	Keystone O W	80
Fairview O W	465	Eagle O W	377
Cosmos O W	650	Crystal O W	634
Citizens O W	626	Vesta O W	228
Total	5,095		

Hops.

The hop crop in the United States is now harvested. An eminent authority contrasts the yield with last year as follows:

	1872.	1873.
New York, bales	35,000	30,000
Wisconsin and Iowa	16,000	12,000
New England States	7,000	6,000
California	4,000	4,000
Other States	3,000	2,000
Totals	65,000	55,000

The crop of 1872 was unusually light, but the yield this season is estimated to be 10,000 bales less. The consumptive wants of the United States are supposed to be 120,000 bales per annum, but the results last year show that not over 100,000 bales were consumed. On the last of September, 1873, the beginning of the hop year, the brewers held about 50,000 bales, and there were from 10,000 to 12,000 bales of old crops held by outside parties. From the present outlook, therefore, we shall need to import from 30,000 to 40,000 bales. At last mail dates there was a fair prospect for a good crop on the continent, but a poor crop in England.

Gloucester Fish Market.

*For the week ending Oct. 22

CITY MATTERS.

The Clark-McCully Case.

On Saturday before Register Gray, Robert Woods, Esq., attorney for the estate of James McCully closed his argument against Clark, the claimant of Bishop's property. On Monday next A. M. Brice, Esq., will open the argument on the same side.

Didn't Want Silver.

In a Birmingham street car the other day the conductor gave an Irish woman, in change, a silver five cent piece. "What's this," said she, and upon being answered she declined to have it, saying that she had plenty of that at home now, and couldn't sell it "at all, at all." Five nickels satisfied her, and sell it "at all, at all" she did, with a grin upon his countenance the conductor proceeded.

Intelligent (?) Policemen.

At two policemen were taking three prisoners to jail yesterday morning, one of the latter, a colored man, asked what term he was committed for. The man, asked what term he was committed for. The guardian, who, by the way, was a mulatto, was unable to answer, even after looking at the committal paper. His brother officer was called to answer the inquiry, but he, too, was unable to do so. "Well, look here, boss," said the prisoner, "I'd like to know when I am going to get out." With a promise to have the jailor give the information, the party proceeded on their way.

College Girls at Altoona.

The Altoona *Tribune*, of Saturday, contains the following: "About sixty young lady pupils of Rev. I. C. Pershing's Pittsburgh Female College paid a visit to this city yesterday. They arrived in the morning, and during the day visited all the places of interest in this neighborhood, including the P. R. R. shops and Mill Run Dumps. They appeared to enjoy themselves hugely, and the way in the expression of the determination to revisit Altoona at least once a year from this time onward till they and each of them had passed from college life into another and totally diff-rent sphere. They returned to Pittsburgh last night per the mail train in a special car fitted up for their accommodation by the P. R. R. authorities."

Industrial Notes.

On Saturday the American Iron Works stopped operations for a few days, in order to have the boilers inspected, and several thousand are temporarily idle in consequence.

Wharton's Bar Mill, in the Twenty-fifth ward, ceased operations on Saturday, and it is thought they will resume in a few days.

At Lewis, Oliver & Phillips's works the wages of laboring men have been reduced from $9 to $8 per week.

Dilworth, Porter & Co.'s mill on Saturday stopped operations, and it is not known when work will be resumed.

The glassware trade on the South Side is also in a depressed condition, many of the mills being idle, with little hope of an early resumption of work.

Sudden Death—Inquest.

A lady named Eliza Kline, just from California, died so suddenly in Allegheny on Sunday morning, that her friends thought proper to have an inquest held. Coroner West investigated the matter, when the following facts appeared: Mrs. Kline, who was sixty years of age, visited California for her health, and only arrived here on Saturday morning, but, of course, much fatigued. She stopped at the house of her cousin, Nelson Dunn, No. 949 Lacock street, and retired to rest in the evening with Bella Dunn, a daughter of Mr. D. About four o'clock on Sunday morning Miss Dunn was awakened by the hard breathing of Mrs. K., and being unable to get a response from her, the family was aroused. Dr. King, who lives next door, was called in, but he found the old lady dead from valvular disease of the heart, and a verdict in accordance with the Doctor's testimony was rendered.

How George Hamilton was Killed.

A short time since we published, without any details, the fact of the murder of a young man named George Hamilton, by a gambler, in Nevada. His guardian, C. S. Palmer, Esq., has received a letter from John A. Palmer, Justice of the Peace in Elko county, Nevada, giving the following details: "Three gamblers got on the train at a station twenty-five miles east of this place. One of them went into the car in which he, George, was in, commenced making a disturbance, and ordered him out of the car, refused to go, and shot at the sergeant who ordered him out. The ball struck George in or near the pit of the stomach. He exclaimed, 'My God, I am killed,' and died almost instantly. The man who did the shooting was W. S. Wiggans, a three card monte man. Old Wiggans left of his appearance before the next Grand Jury. He is now in the county jail, but as we have not yet got all the proper testimony that I had at the investigation, we shall have hard work to convict him, as the hotel-keepers and others have joined the best attorneys in the county. I am glad to know that my information to your Mayor has relieved you and his relations of his sad death. The only clue that I had was a hint or intimation from one of his companions. I shall do all in my power to punish the murderer."

Pardon of J. K. Turner.

The conviction of J. K. Turner, Esq., of Titusville, some two years ago, and his sentence to the Penitentiary for a term of fourteen years, for forging pension vouchers, and committing other offenses, will no doubt be remembered by many of our readers. It will also be recollected that, while being conveyed to this city, he jumped from a moving train, and was severely injured. It turned out that this injury was permanent, and that he had ever since been suffering from spinal disease. Almost immediately after his imprisonment, efforts were made by his friends to secure his pardon. Application was made to United States District Attorney Swoope, who had prosecuted the case, and to recommend pardon for the pardon. Mr. S., however, declined to recommend it, as he was thoroughly convinced of the prisoner's guilt. The application for pardon was refused, and Turner remained in prison. Since the application was renewed, and since the Attorney General requested a review of the case, Mr. Swoope informed the Attorney General that he confined to his former views respecting the merits of the case. But in view of the fact that the prisoner, by reason of his injuries, was a great sufferer, and would remain a cripple for life; and the further fact that the prisoner's aged father, who is a Methodist clergyman in New Jersey Shore, Pa., was well nigh heart-broken by his son's imprisonment and disgrace, and was manifestly being hurried to the grave thereby; and the fact that the prisoner had already endured two years of punishment, he would recommend that the pardon be granted. A pardon was accorded to the prisoner, in response to the petitions and recommendations. The necessary papers were received on Saturday, and Turner was at once released from imprisonment.

Memphis Relief Fund.

The following report of the Treasurer, Mr. J. G. Holmes, shows the total subscriptions to the Memphis Relief Fund to be $43,000. Of this amount $4,000 has been forwarded to Memphis, $3,000 having been sent to the Howard Association and $1,000 to the Citizens' Relief Committee. Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their subscriptions as promptly and as liberally as they can to the Treasurer. The subscriptions reported up to date are as follows:

Previously reported	$5,071 24
First United Methodist Protestant Church, Allegheny	32 00
Cash	50 00
O'Neill & Rock's employees	50 00
A lady	50
Cash, Sheridan	1 00
H. W. Horbach	5 00
J. Gilchrist	5 00
Cash	1 00
Cash, Penn avenue	10 00
Cash	1 00
New York	5 00
Jos. Hartings	5 00
Robb, Reier & Co	5 00
German Evangelical Church, Smithfield street	45 00
A Lady	2 00
Methodist Episcopal Church, Connellsville	10 00
Wm. Hoseck	5 00
James L. Bowman, Esq., Brownsville, Pa	50 00
R. S. Davis, Esq	5 00
Cash	1 00
Total	$5,310 74

On Saturday afternoon eleven little girls, whose parents reside in Allegheny, and none of whom are over twelve years of age, visited Mayor Blaksley's office, and handed to Clerk Hartzell a package containing thirteen dollars and seventy-seven cents, which they stated they had collected for the widows of Memphis and Shreveport. The money will be forwarded at once. The names of the little girls engaged in this good work were Lizzie Burdett, Mary Rudolph, Octa Heinle, Lizzie Cain, Emma Tomkins, Ollie Wills, Mary Scoles, Ida Bishop, Annie Willis, Maud Skies and Jennie Cain.

ACTION OF FURNACE OWNERS.

All Labor to be Reduced Ten Per Cent. on and After To-Day.

At a meeting of the Furnace Owners, held on Saturday, at which every furnace in the city and vicinity was represented, it was unanimously

Resolved, That on and after to-day next a reduction of ten per cent. will be made on all labor.

It was the impression of most of those who were present at the meeting, that it would be very difficult to keep the furnaces in blast, and that a further reduction might be necessary to prevent entire suspension.

"WAYLAID AND ROBBED."

A True Statement by an Eye-Witness.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Several papers in this city have given currency to the story of one Holmes, who claims to have been robbed and left helpless on the track of the Pan Handle Railroad, near Mingo junction, Thursday morning last. I am the engineer of No. 7 Cincinnati express, and was an eye-witness to the outrage named. The man Holmes was first seen by me when coming round a curve, at the rate of forty miles an hour. He had the appearance of being intoxicated, and was staggering to either side of the track. I whistled and put on the brakes, but the distance was too short to stop. In fact the man would have been killed but for the three men now laying in jail. At my signal they looked up (being a few rods in the rear of Holmes) and seeing the man's danger, the all three ran to save him. One of the parties grabbed him by the collar and using all his strength, literally hurled him off the track and down the embankment, about twenty feet, saving his life. I understand these parties that were instrumental in saving Holmes' life have been arrested by him, and are now in jail to answer a charge of assault and robbing. The reputed character of Holmes and the facts I have been a witness to lead me to think a gross injustice has been done by their arrest and imprisonment. By giving this publicity, I believe you will be forthering the ends of justice. Yours, &c.,

JOHN O'DONNELL, Engineer.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

Third Session of the East Pittsburgh District.

On to-morrow, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons the third session of the East Pittsburgh District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal denomination will be held in Emory Church, East Liberty. It is expected that Bishop Simpson will be present, and will commence at two o'clock precise. The session will commence at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and will be opened with religious exercises, after which the following order will be preserved: Roll call and organization; reports from exhorters and local preachers; reports from pastors; essay by Rev. Dr. Eadsley, on "How to make the most of District Conferences." In the evening a sermon will be delivered by Rev. E. M. Wood, and if Bishop Simpson is present a brief address may be expected of him.

Following is the order for Wednesday morning: Religious exercises, conducted by Rev. J. M. Swan. Reports from Sunday School superintendents. "Ought the term of ministerial service in our larger cities to be longer?" Opened by J. F. Jones. Examination of character and renewal of License. "Ought the congregation to read the Scripture lesson in concert, with the pastor?" Discussion opened by P. H. Laufman.

Wednesday afternoon the following order will be observed:

Religious service, conducted by W. D. Stevens. Recommendations to preach. Do we need the Presiding Eldership in its present form and with its present functions? Opened by W. W. Hoag. Recommendations for Local Deacon's and Elder's Orders, and to the hearing connection. Reports from committees.

On Wednesday evening, the unfinished business will be disposed of, after which an experience meeting will be held.

The Conference is composed of twenty-seven ministers, twenty-five local preachers, eight exhorters, twenty-three district stewards and twenty-two Sunday school superintendents.

FATHER HICKEY'S LECTURE.

The Great Religious Antagonism of the Age.

Last evening Rev. Father Hickey delivered a lecture in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral, for the benefit of the Catholic Public Library. The attendance was very large considering the inclement weather and the lecture was such as will interest the public generally. We publish below a full report. The subject was

THE GREAT RELIGIOUS ANTAGONISM OF THE AGE.

Rev. Father Hickey spoke substantially as follows:

Right Rev. Sir, Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It certainly affords me a great deal of pleasure to address your greeting so cordial. I thank you very sincerely for your kindness, and will not trespass long upon your time. The subject, though not printed on the tickets or announced on the handbills, to which I invite your attention may be declined briefly: "The Great Religious Antagonism of the Age." That there is a struggle—and a life or death one, too—going on even now between the two great rival powers of earth, there can be no doubt. It is true, the conflict is in some sense an old one, nor on this account is it the less deserving our consideration. It has assumed in our day

NEW AND GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS,

while the universality of its tendency is to annihilate religion, defeat the aims of the Christian Church, and not only recognize the Church and obey her voice, but learn to act well but as part as member of society, founded, fostered, inspired and directed by her life-giving spirit. He must be taught that the right performance of the duties growing out of his social and public life constitute part and parcel of his duty to God, and are, in their well-doing, as essential to his salvation as personal virtue in private life. Failure in public duties or the offices of State excludes from Heaven as certainly as does theft or murder or robbery.

APPEAL FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

This is the sum of the teaching of the Holy Father, in his syllabus published some few years ago. This is the meaning of the pastorals of our bishops in their noble movement for separate Catholic schools. And why? that the pupils may be thoroughly instructed in their social and public duties—in other words, formed moral sentiment or subjective idea. Others again in the happy adaptation of one's character to a certain conformity to the routine of circumstances. Nor are these ethical principles confined exclusively to the German nationality. Again and again, and nowhere with such an abundant

HARVEST OF EVIL ISSUES.

As when progressive Germany, the mature of philosophy in Yale, Harvard or Cambridge, and spoken out only to beclam, lead astray or darken forever in the minds of the thousands of the youth of England or America the great principles of a divinely revealed morality. As defined by Huxley, "Education is the development of the intellect in the love of nature."

Indeed were we to insist on this point any farther we might be accused of a want of the veneration of this code of morality underlies and has deeply rooted most of our current popular literature. Books, pamphlets and periodicals are published not for general use are careful, insidiously and scientifically closed with the principles of the grand commandments of the law—the love of God and our neighbor, are so simplified as to have lost everything of a divinely revealed character.

LOVE AN ELEMENTAL FORCE OF NATURE.

The entire principle of love has ceased to be what it was taught to be in the pages of Ambrose and Augustine. It is now regarded, says Dr. Bronson, "as an elemental force of nature—as the wind—the rain storm—the lightning," refuses to be morally bound and shrinks from the very thought of duty or obligation." In this, as in so many instances already mentioned,

"Were long to tell and sad indeed to trace

Each downward step from splendor to disgrace."

Wonder we, then, at the growing list of applications for divorce *a vinculo* in nearly every Court tribunal in the Union. The many unhappy victims of blighted social life—the neglect and degradation of children in our midst. And yet are not these some of the bitter fruits of

FREE LOVE THEORY,

inaugurated, alas, by such strong-minded women as Fanny Wright, Ernestine L. Rose, Lucretia B. Anthony, Mrs. Beecher Hooker and Lucretia Mott—some of whom may have graced the public halls of our own city at an early day, delivering lectures on temperance and under auspices of some Christian or Library association.

If such, then, be the moral, religious and social condition of Christendom—and I think I have not exaggerated the history—reformation must needs take place. It must necessarily be a radical one, and one in its life, action, tone, character and tendency. Without the aid of the Christian confidence, perseverance and truthfulness, it will be ineffective for good and fruitful of evil as was that of the sixteenth century. Nay, more, in the very places of their birth and over their very ruins of those religious and moral edifices,

ONCE CALLED CHURCHES,

built up in the world but on sandy foundations, since the days of Luther, Calvin and Henry VIII. must now arise something worthy of the wire mental energy of man and supplant the apostolic churches of the last centuries. Man cannot do do without a religion of some sort whether it be the worship of stock and stone, sun, moon, or stars. For years has he knelt and prayed and worshipped at the altar of reason. He has examined the several theories of life, time and eternity, and others to find the germ of happiness—and yet like the traveler of old, he is not yet in possession of true religion." He knew not that the remedy should be found where the evil to be mastered had itself its origin. Every evil is the perversion of every virtue must be traced in its unstained seed to the early education of the man or of the boy as the father of the man.

THE FAULT IN EARLY EDUCATION.

It cannot be a man's religion that is at fault, for God can not be the author of any wrong. The fault lies in education—in the lack of an education based on the principles of religion, and therefore of an education primarily Catholic. The leaders in the modern apostacies, from Luther to Dollinger, now at the head of the so-called Old Catholic Party in Europe were Catholics—trained in Catholic schools and seminaries. We are told in the Parish Census of Christendom—not only without any settled form of government, but of nominally the sign of truth—the unity of worship; nay, more, without a God that is omnipresent and merciful to rule aright the destinies of mankind.

WOMEN LECTURERS AND MEN PREACHERS.

The women that lecture and the men that preach within their audience, even on the Sabbath, with old fables and puerile politics—the pernicious out of theories on free love—the ballot box and the singular phrase of women to vote, only the less in degree and vest of the gentleman, but strangely enough, even all the other lower garments of man. (Applause.)

God is eliminated from the desk and the pulpit, from the stage and the rostrum. The great social projects of reform—moral, social or political—are based on their principles, if not their developments, so far as known to us, on the fundamental doctrine of no faith, no God, and hence

NO HONESTY! NO RESPONSIBILITY!

no reciprocal relations—not even the perpetual observance of the concordats of nations or the compacts of individuals. Neither Kings, nor Emperors, nor cabinets, nor congresses of statesmen in Europe or America, would dream for a moment of founding the principles of politics on the doctrine, philosophy, or of giving to the church and religion the casting vote in the halls of legislation. Religious sentiment must become a pure human, if not abovo and beyond the recognition of God and the Decalogue. Some place it in our instincts, some in utility, some in a vaguely defined moral sentiment or subjective idea. Others again in the happy adaptation of one's character to a certain conformity to the routine of circumstances. Nor are these ethical principles confined exclusively to the German nationality. Again and again, and nowhere with such an abundant

HARVEST OF EVIL ISSUES.

As when progressive Germany, the mature of philosophy in Yale, Harvard or Cambridge, and spoken out only to beclam, lead astray or darken forever in the minds of the thousands of the youth of England or America the great principles of a divinely revealed morality. As defined by Huxley, "Education is the development of the intellect in the love of nature."

Indeed were we to insist on this point any farther we might be accused of a want of the veneration of this code of morality underlies and has deeply rooted most of our current popular literature. Books, pamphlets and periodicals are published not for general use are careful, insidiously and scientifically closed with the principles of the grand commandments of the law—the love of God and our neighbor, are so simplified as to have lost everything of a divinely revealed character.

LOVE AN ELEMENTAL FORCE OF NATURE.

The entire principle of love has ceased to be what it was taught to be in the pages of Ambrose and Augustine. It is now regarded, says Dr. Bronson, "as an elemental force of nature—as the wind—the rain storm—the lightning," refuses to be morally bound and shrinks from the very thought of duty or obligation." In this, as in so many instances already mentioned,

"Were long to tell and sad indeed to trace

Each downward step from splendor to disgrace."

Wonder we, then, at the growing list of applications for divorce *a vinculo* in nearly every Court tribunal in the Union. The many unhappy victims of blighted social life—the neglect and degradation of children in our midst. And yet are not these some of the bitter fruits of

FREE LOVE THEORY,

inaugurated, alas, by such strong-minded women as Fanny Wright, Ernestine L. Rose, Lucretia B. Anthony, Mrs. Beecher Hooker and Lucretia Mott—some of whom may have graced the public halls of our own city at an early day, delivering lectures on temperance and under auspices of some Christian or Library association.

If such, then, be the moral, religious and social condition of Christendom—and I think I have not exaggerated the history—reformation must needs take place. It must necessarily be a radical one, and one in its life, action, tone, character and tendency. Without the aid of the Christian confidence, perseverance and truthfulness, it will be ineffective for good and fruitful of evil as was that of the sixteenth century. Nay, more, in the very places of their birth and over their very ruins of those religious and moral edifices,

ONCE CALLED CHURCHES,

built up in the world but on sandy foundations, since the days of Luther, Calvin and Henry VIII. must now arise something worthy of the wire mental energy of man and supplant the apostolic churches of the last centuries. Man cannot do do without a religion of some sort whether it be the worship of stock and stone, sun, moon, or stars. For years has he knelt and prayed and worshipped at the altar of reason. He has examined the several theories of life, time and eternity, and others to find the germ of happiness—and yet like the traveler of old, he is not yet in possession of true religion." He knew not that the remedy should be found where the evil to be mastered had itself its origin. Every evil is the perversion of every virtue must be traced in its unstained seed to the early education of the man or of the boy as the father of the man.

THE FAULT IN EARLY EDUCATION.

It cannot be a man's religion that is at fault, for God can not be the author of any wrong. The fault lies in education—in the lack of an education based on the principles of religion, and therefore of an education primarily Catholic. The leaders in the modern apostacies, from Luther to Dollinger, now at the head of the so-called Old Catholic Party in Europe were Catholics—trained in Catholic schools and seminaries. We are told in the Parish Census of Christendom—not only without any settled form of government, but of nominally the sign of truth—the unity of worship; nay, more, without a God that is omnipresent and merciful to rule aright the destinies of mankind.

WOMEN LECTURERS AND MEN PREACHERS.

The women that lecture and the men that preach within their audience, even on the Sabbath, with old fables and puerile politics—the pernicious out of theories on free love—the ballot box and the singular phrase of women to vote, only the less in degree and vest of the gentleman, but strangely enough, even all the other lower garments of man. (Applause.)

God is eliminated from the desk and the pulpit, from the stage and the rostrum. The great social projects of reform—moral, social or political—are based on their principles, if not their developments, so far as known to us, on the fundamental doctrine of no faith, no God, and hence

NO HONESTY! NO RESPONSIBILITY!

no reciprocal relations—not even the perpetual observance of the concordats of nations or the compacts of individuals. Neither Kings, nor Emperors, nor cabinets, nor congresses of statesmen in Europe or America, would dream for a moment of founding the principles of politics on the doctrine, philosophy, or of giving to the church and religion the casting vote in the halls of legislation. Religious sentiment must become a pure human, if not above